

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—Part 3

*U. S. Congress. House. Committee on
Un-American Activities.*

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

APRIL 7, 1954

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 83D CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

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(a) Un-American activities.

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—Part 3

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE
ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC HEARING

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to notice, at 10:35 a. m., in hearing room No. 1 of the Federal Building, Albany, N. Y., the Honorable Bernard W. Kearney presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Bernard W. Kearney, Gordon H. Scherer, and Francis E. Walter.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Thomas W. Beale, Sr., chief clerk; and Earl L. Fuoss and James A. Andrews, investigators.

Mr. KEARNEY. The hearing will be order.

Let the record show that, acting under authority of the resolution establishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the chairman has set up a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings in the city of Albany, composed of the following members: Hon. Bernard W. Kearney, chairman; Hon. Gordon H. Scherer; and Hon. Francis E. Walter.

This committee is charged by the Congress of the United States with the responsibility of investigating the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries, or of a domestic origin, and attacks the principles of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution and all other questions in relation thereto that will aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities will resume this morning the investigation of Communist Party activities within the capital area. This is a continuation of the open hearings which were conducted in Albany between July 13 and 16, 1953. The investigation has been extended into adjacent areas, from which witnesses are also expected to be heard.

A public announcement was made in January that hearings would be resumed here at a much earlier date, but due to my desire not to interfere with sessions of the Federal court, and for reasons beyond the committee's control, it became necessary to postpone them until this time.

Testimony was adduced during the July 1953 hearings which was of great value to the committee in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the Congress. Two witnesses identified as a former member of the Communist Party an individual then occupying an important Government position in Cincinnati, Ohio, namely, that of a regional representative of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Although the individual holding this position consistently denied Communist Party affiliation in three loyalty hearings held in 1948, 1952, and 1953, resulting in his clearance at those hearings and the retention of his Government position, when he was subpoenaed before this committee, on the basis of the sworn testimony taken here in Albany, he immediately resigned his important Federal position and appeared before this committee in response to his subpoena and admitted former Communist Party membership, and that he had perjured himself on the three occasions mentioned above. Due to the high position occupied by this individual in the Federal Government, this disclosure was one of the most important incidents of the year in the field of congressional investigations.

The testimony of Pat Walsh, a former Communist and member of the Canadian Seaman's Union, was of inestimable value in giving a clear picture of the international aspects of the Communist conspiracy.

Other testimony taken at the 1953 Albany hearings related to the efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate industry and other segments of society in the capital area. Testimony now to be heard is expected to supplement that formerly given on this subject and as indicated will extend into adjacent areas.

I want to emphasize what I have stated hitherto, namely that the committee is not concerned with the political beliefs or opinions of any witness. It is concerned only with facts showing the extent, character, and objects of Communist Party activities within the areas from which the witnesses are subpoenaed.

I desire also to make it clear that this committee is not interested in any dispute between management and labor or with internal disputes within the field of labor. However, the committee considers that it has a legislative mandate to investigate the extent, character, and objects of Communist Party activities wherever evidence of its existence is found, and this it proposes to do.

This committee is not investigating labor unions, but it is investigating communism within the field of labor where it has substantial evidence that it exists. Such an investigation is particularly pertinent at this time when the Committee on Un-American Activities is engaged in the study of H. R. 7487 which has been referred by the Speaker of the House to this committee.

In keeping with the long-standing policy of this committee, any individuals or organizations, whose names are mentioned during the course of the hearing in such a manner as to adversely affect them, shall have an opportunity to appear before the committee for the purpose of making a denial or offering an explanation of such adverse information.

I would also like at this time, before the beginning of these hearings, to make this announcement to the public:

We are here at the direction of the Congress of the United States, trying to discharge a duty and obligation that has been placed upon

us. The public is here by permission of the committee and not by any compulsion. Any attempt or effort on the part of anyone to make a demonstration or audible comment in this hearing room, either favorably or unfavorably, toward the committee's undertaking, or to what any witness may have to say, will not be countenanced by the committee. If such conduct should occur, the officers on duty will be requested to eject the offenders from the hearing room.

Mr. Counsel, are you ready to proceed?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. I would like to call as the first witness Mr. John Patrick Charles. Will you come forward, please?

Mr. KEARNEY. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. CHARLES. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN PATRICK CHARLES

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. CHARLES. John Patrick Charles.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Charles, it is the practice of the committee to advise all witnesses appearing before it that they have the right to have counsel with them if they desire. It is noted that you do not have counsel with you. Do you desire counsel?

Mr. CHARLES. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Charles?

Mr. CHARLES. I was born in Watervliet, N. Y., in 1921.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your educational training has been?

Mr. CHARLES. I completed grammar school and high school at Syracuse, N. Y. That is the extent of my education.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. No, I am not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, I have.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you first become a member of the party?

Mr. CHARLES. I became a member of the party early in 1946, the early part of 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, during the course of the 1953 hearing, a Communist Party organizer in this area by the name of John Mills Davis testified as to the activities of the Communist Party in this area up until the time he left the Communist Party which was sometime in 1946 or 1947. This witness' testimony will begin at approximately or very close to the time that Mr. Davis left the party and will continue, I understand, through the year 1950.

Mr. Charles, let me ask you when did you leave the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. I left the Communist Party in June of 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which you became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. When I wrote a letter to the Communist Party headquarters in New York City. This letter was referred to the Schenectady branch of the party and the representative of the party was sent

up to see me to recruit me into the party. This was a fellow by the name of Mike Dworkin.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Dworkin was identified as a member of the Communist Party during the 1953 hearings, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Charles, will you tell the committee the circumstances under which you wrote the letter to Communist Party headquarters?

Mr. CHARLES. The purpose of my joining the Communist Party was to expose their methods. With this intention, I joined the Communist Party. Before attending any Communist Party meetings, I informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation that I had joined the party, and I was willing to be helpful to them in any way I could be.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did they accept your assistance?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you make a report to that investigating agency of what you learned while in the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, every meeting that I ever attended in the Communist Party was recorded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you made that arrangement before you attended your first meeting of the Communist Party; did I understand that correctly?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes. That is more or less correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated you wrote your letter to the headquarters of the Communist Party.

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, that is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were the headquarters located?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, I think it was on East 13th Street, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. TAVENNER. What city?

Mr. CHARLES. New York City. This letter was referred to the party in Schenectady, and Mike Dworkin came up and talked to me about joining the organization. He wasn't instrumental in my joining. It was Philip Bayer and Harold Klein, who was the chairman of the northeastern section of the Communist Party of New York State. Mr. Bayer was also functionary of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did this interview take place?

Mr. CHARLES. At my home in Watervliet.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long after the interview was it that you became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, they immediately signed me up. Mr. Bayer and Mr. Klein signed me up. They gave me a party card, and I was a member of the party although it wasn't until approximately 2 or 3 weeks later that I attended my first Communist Party meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you get directions as to the time and place of the first Communist Party meeting you attended?

Mr. CHARLES. Mr. Klein picked me up at my home and took me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was the meeting held?

Mr. CHARLES. At Troy, N. Y., the Troy cell of the Communist Party in the home of I. Nathan Sidman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that mean that you were assigned to a Troy unit of the Communist Party when you first became a member?

Mr. CHARLES. When I first became a member, I was assigned to the Troy group of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many were at the meeting which you first attended at the home of I. Nathan Sidman?

Mr. CHARLES. This first meeting, there were approximately 7 in attendance, although the full Troy group constituted about 15 or 16 members.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee as nearly as you can what the objectives of that group of the Communist Party were?

Mr. CHARLES. The objectives of this particular group, the Troy cell of the Communist Party, were to infiltrate in the American Labor Party and work through it for the simple reason that before 1946, the Communist Party was a legal party in New York State. After that time, they weren't successful in obtaining enough signatures to qualify them in New York State, and they wanted to subvert another legal party, and it was the American Labor Party that they were instrumental in infiltrating.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee how you know that this group of the Communist Party worked through or into the American Labor Party in Troy?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, this particular cell emanating in Troy was at the home of Sidman who was also chairman of the American Labor Party. At these particular meetings, strategy was discussed for getting people on the canvass for the American Labor Party and so for.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether all of the members of the Communist Party group in Troy were members of the American Labor Party?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, all of the members of the Troy group of the Communist Party were members of the American Labor Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee or give the committee any additional information as to how this Communist Party functioned in endeavoring to control and infiltrate the American Labor Party? Is there anything more you can tell us than what you have told us?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, in 1946, the Communist Party, as I say, had no ticket of its own. Therefore, they were trying to infiltrate another party and actually dominate it. They were instrumental in doing this in Rensselaer and Albany through the American Labor Party, which the Communist Party controlled in these two respective counties.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many did you say composed the membership of that group of the Communist Party in Troy?

Mr. CHARLES. Its strength there was approximately 15 people in attendance at the cell meetings in Troy, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. I notice that you are referring to certain notes there. Are those your own notes in your own handwriting?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, these are my own notes; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, how long you remained in Troy and attended Communist Party meetings there?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, I attended approximately 6 Communist Party meetings in Troy and Cohoes, N. Y., at 2 different homes. The meetings in Cohoes, N. Y., were held at the home of Rena Powers.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any other homes in which the meetings were held that you can now recall, besides the 2 you have mentioned?

Mr. CHARLES. No, in the Troy area, the meetings were held in these 2 homes. The meetings I attended were held in these 2 homes, Rena Powers and Nathan Sidman, and the majority of the people that I have known in this cell attended meetings in these 2 homes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee those who were known to you to be members of the Troy group of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. There was I. Nathan Sidman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me interrupt. In giving the names of any individuals, will you identify them as nearly as you can as to their occupation at the time, and advise the committee of any particular function that they played in this Communist Party group.

Mr. CHARLES. I. Nathan Sidman, a Troy attorney, also chairman of the American Labor Party in Rensselaer County. There was Selma Levy. She was a housewife. George LaFortune. He worked at an industrial plant in Cohoes, I think the Rensselaer Valve. Nick Campas, business agent, Troy Hotel and Restaurant Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, you will recall that Nick Campas testified before this committee in 1953 and cooperated fully with it. He is no longer a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. Nick Campas was also the person who identified Jack McNamara to whom the chairman referred.

Mr. CHARLES. There was a Stephen Wayne, a student at RPI.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by RPI?

Mr. CHARLES. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

There was Arthur Levy, a professor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and also one of our teachers in this particular group in Marxism. Then, there was Robert Scanlon, also a professor at RPI. There was Beth Scanlon, wife of Bob Scanlon, housewife. Rena Powers, also a housewife. Donald Hatchigan. He was an industrial worker at the Behr-Manning Corp., in Watervliet, N. Y. There was a Frieda Schwenkmyer. She was an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Troy, N. Y. There was a Simon Fialkoff, a Communist Party organizer. Harold Klein, chairman of the north-eastern section of the Communist Party of New York State.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is the spelling of the name K-l-e-i-n?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes. Also, Edward Elkind.

Mr. KEARNEY. Is that Harold Klein a former resident of Schenectady, N. Y.?

Mr. CHARLES. That is right. Edward Elkind. He was a student at RPI, and a Helen Tourosonian. She was also active in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Troy, N. Y. These names constitute the Troy cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why was it that your attendance at meetings in Troy was limited to about 7 or 8?

Mr. CHARLES. At this particular time I was selected by Harold Klein, the chairman of the party, to attend the school that was taking place at Scotia, N. Y., the Communist Party school. It was at the home of a Morris Levine in Scotia, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend that school?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes; I attended that school.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did it last?

Mr. CHARLES. The course of instruction was 2 weeks. I attended for approximately 11 days.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the general nature of the training you received there?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the bulk constituted lectures on Marxism, Bolshevism, and the History of the Communist Party and Soviet Union, Foundations of Leninism, etc.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was your instructor?

Mr. CHARLES. My instructor was a Sam Don.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether that was his full and correct name or not?

Mr. CHARLES. No; that was a fictitious name he was using.

Mr. KEARNEY. Where was he from?

Mr. CHARLES. From New York City. Sent by party headquarters in New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know him by any other name?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes; but I cannot recall it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, in the annual report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the year 1952, reference is made on page 37 to the testimony of Thomas Delaney and Samuel DiMaria, taken in Philadelphia in October 1952, where reference is made to a man by the name of Samuel Donchin, also Don. He was a member, according to this testimony, of the district committee of the Communist Party of America, the trade union committee of the Communist Party of America, district organizer of the Communist Party in the Philadelphia area.

Mr. WALTER. Has he ever testified?

Mr. TAVENNER. No.

Mr. WALTER. Does Mr. Don know of the accusations made against him?

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time the testimony was taken, the committee did not have the rule that is now in force where the committee notifies the individual that his name has been mentioned. However, I might say that even if we had had such a rule at that time, we would not have known his address and could not have notified him.

Mr. SCHERER. The testimony to which you referred has been in the record of the committee for a long time?

Mr. TAVENNER. The testimony was released in 1952, and it was the subject of discussion in the annual report for the year 1952.

Mr. WALTER. Of course, if he was a Communist Party functionary, he has probably had made available our complete file and our reports by this time.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many were in attendance at this Communist Party school?

Mr. CHARLES. In the first place, as I say, this class was held at the home of Morris Levine in Schenectady, but it was constantly changed every 3 or 4 days, changed from one home to another. It moved from his home to the home of Rudy Ellis, in Schenectady, N. Y. Then it moved to Albany, N. Y., to the home of Gus Kakulas.

Mr. KEARNEY. Is this Rudy Ellis the same Rudy Ellis who was a member of the UE in the Borough of the Bronx some years ago?

Mr. CHARLES. I have no recollection.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. We want to check the spelling of a name. Mr. Chairman, the witness named the name of Frieda Schwenkmyer a few moments ago. According to the spelling that we have, it is F-r-i-e-d-a and the last name is S-c-h-w-e-n-k-m-y-e-r.

Mr. WALTER. Have you checked that spelling?

Mr. TAVENNER. We have checked it through the testimony of Nicholas Campas and Jack Davis.

Mr. WALTER. The way the witness spelled the name, it didn't add up to anything.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us more about Frieda Schwenkmyer in the way of identifying her?

Mr. CHARLES. I attended exactly one meeting with Frieda. I knew she was connected with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Troy. I had no other contact with Frieda.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the spelling of the name is the best that you know how to spell it?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, it was never spelled out for me. I heard the name. She mentioned the name to me, and I spelled it the best I could.

Mr. TAVENNER. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that the description given by Mr. Nicholas Campas and Jack Davis is that she was former organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union at Troy, N. Y.

Can you tell the committee why this school was transferred to 3 different cities during the period of 11 days?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the party was very security conscious. They were constantly moving so as not to have the FBI or any Government investigating agencies know what they were doing and where these meetings were taking place. They were constantly changing around for that reason.

Mr. WALTER. You have stated that the group was security conscious, which is your own conclusion. What was said that indicated to you that they were fearful lest their activities became known by the FBI?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, every meeting I attended of that particular school, the first thing that Sam Don, the instructor, said was, "I wonder if the FBI man is in the group." He was real fearful of FBI plants infiltrating the party.

Mr. WALTER. But did he indicate that what you engaged in was unlawful?

Mr. CHARLES. I don't understand the question.

Mr. WALTER. Did Mr. Don state, "We must be careful because what we are doing is in violation of the law"?

Mr. CHARLES. No; Mr. Don did not state that; no.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many attended this school with you?

Mr. CHARLES. There was a Florence Klein, the wife of Harold Klein, the Communist Party organizer, chairman of the Communist Party. There was a Charles Rivers. He was connected with the UE at Schenectady in some way. I don't know in what capacity. There was a Morris Levine. There was Henrietta Levine. There was Joseph Gebhardt.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Was he the husband of the person whose name has appeared in the press in the last few days as the person under deportation?

Mr. CHARLES. That is the same one, yes. There was a woman known to me as Mae. Harold Klein was also in attendance. A Rudy Ellis, Mrs. Ellis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Did you take notice of any particular activity in which Rudy Ellis was engaged as a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. CHARLES. No. Mrs. Ellis and a Philip Bayer.

Mr. TAVENNER. After you completed the course of training which had been given by the Communist Party, what did you do?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, I am a merchant seaman by profession, and I informed Mr. Klein that I was going to New York and ship out, and he gave me a letter to the waterfront section of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who gave you the letter?

Mr. CHARLES. Mr. Klein. He gave me a letter to the waterfront section of the Communist Party and told me it would be helpful and it would get me a job on board the ship. At that time, the shipping was slow, and he told me that the party would help me get a job on the ship. I attended 2 meetings of the waterfront section, and they were not getting me any job on board ship, and at that time I shipped out to various Latin American countries for approximately 10½ or 11 months.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that period of time, did you engage in any Communist Party activities?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, I met several Communists in different Latin American countries, but I did not engage in any Communist Party activities.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have an opportunity to know the extent of the Communist Party activities in Central American and South American countries?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the Communist Party in the Panama Canal Zone was a very militant organization, and I was instrumental in talking to 4 or 5 individuals who were members of the Communist Party. That is in Gatun on the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me ask you this: Did you gain any information as to whether or not the Communist Party headquarters was in the Canal Zone or whether it was in Panama?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the Communist Party was in the Republic of Panama on the Pacific side, in Panama City. The Communist Party headquarters was in Panama City.

Mr. TAVENNER. You did not learn of the existence of the Communist Party headquarters in the American Canal Zone?

Mr. CHARLES. No, I know of no headquarters in the Canal Zone, no.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you return to the Albany area after engaging in about 10 or 11 months' shipping?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, I returned to the Albany area. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you again affiliate with the Communist Party in the Albany area?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, I became affiliated with the Communist Party in the Albany area.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which you returned to the party here?

Mr. CHARLES. I was instructed by the FBI to infiltrate the party, which I did. I got in touch with Harold Klein, the chairman of the party, and told him I was back, and I wanted to get back into the organization and do work. At this time, they placed me in the Arbor Hill group of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. When was this?

Mr. CHARLES. In the latter part of 1948.

Mr. SCHERER. Who placed you there?

Mr. CHARLES. Harold Klein, the chairman of the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you seek admission to any particular group of the Communist Party at that time, or was this entirely Harold Klein's idea to have you connected with the Arbor Hill group?

Mr. CHARLES. No. It was Harold Klein's idea. He placed me in the Arbor Hill group.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many people composed that group when you were a member?

Mr. CHARLES. This group consisted of approximately 25 members.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what the chief objective of that group of the Communist Party was, what they attempted to do and what they actually did?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the chief object of the Arbor Hill group was—of course, this Arbor Hill group is in the Negro section of Albany. The party was trying to make inroads in Albany with the Negro group, win their confidence, and recruit them into the Communist Party, which they were successful in doing to some extent.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who became the leaders in that group?

Mr. CHARLES. In the Arbor Hill group various of the organizers—functionaries in the party were also in attendance at this particular group, the Arbor Hill group, to lend prestige to this particular cell. The chairman of this particular group was a Lenora Van Hosean. She was the chairman of this particular cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. You said there were certain functionaries who were assigned to this group to lend prestige to the group?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were they?

Mr. CHARLES. There was a Harry Philo. He was an organizer for the American Labor Party, and he was cochairman of the American Labor Party. He was on the city committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What city?

Mr. CHARLES. The city committee, a government body of the Communist Party in the area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell his last name.

Mr. CHARLES. P-h-i-l-o. Harry Philo. Also, there was Simon Fialkoff.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was his position in the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. He was an organizer in the Albany area of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the name?

Mr. CHARLES. F-i-a-l-k-o-f-f. And there was Bernard Schuldiner. He was also an organizer for the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. All the functionaries were concentrated in this particular group?

Mr. CHARLES. In this particular group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the party?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what this group did to attempt to increase membership?

Mr. CHARLES. They were trying to break down barriers between the white and the Negro people by these functionaries attending this

particular group. They thought that the Negro people would be under the impression that the party was 100 percent above board and the party actually practiced what they preached in reference to discrimination and preference in jobs, and so forth. The organizers were constantly telling the Negro people that they could get them jobs through the Communist Party, whereas the Democratic or the Republican Party couldn't do these things for them. They said only the Communist Party can succeed in getting you jobs at this particular time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You said they did succeed?

Mr. CHARLES. They did succeed in getting these Negroes jobs in the Albany area.

We had another party member working with the New York Bureau of Unemployment Compensation by the name of Amalia Crago. It was through Amalia these Negroes got jobs in the Albany area. Also, they were constantly holding parties at different organizations such as the Booker T. Washington Center and the Negro Elks Hall, and so forth. These parties were held 2 or 3 times a week to show the Negroes that the party actually practiced what they preached, and there were no barriers existing between the Communists and the Negro people.

Mr. WALTER. What position did Mr. Crago occupy?

Mr. CHARLES. Mrs. Crago. I guess she was an interviewer at the State bureau of unemployment compensation.

Mr. WALTER. She was in a position to carry out the orders or suggestions made by this group of Communists to place these colored people for building up the strength of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was she known to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes; I attended meetings with Mrs. Crago.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I think I should call attention to the fact that Amalia Pesko Crago was identified in the 1953 hearings as a member of the Communist Party by Nicholas Campas, Jack Davis, and John Mills Davis and also by Samuel Evans.

When positions were obtained through the influence or efforts of Amalia Crago, where were these persons assigned to work or what jobs did they actually get, if you know?

Mr. CHARLES. These people were placed in the food industry, the hotel and restaurant workers. She got them jobs in the various hotels and restaurants that come under local No. 471 of the hotel and restaurant union in Albany.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, who were members of the Arbor Hill group of the Communist Party while you were a member of it; that is, those persons known to you to be members of that group.

Mr. CHARLES. The Arbor Hill group. Scott Gray—he is an Albany attorney—he was also a teacher in Marxism at this particular Arbor Hill cell. There was Simon Fialkoff, a Communist Party organizer; Gertrude Fialkoff, the wife of Simon Fialkoff, Harry Philo; Jean Philo, wife of Harry Philo; Dorothy Bloom; Charles Hightower. There was Burdell Hightower.

Mr. TAVENER. Will you give more identifying information regarding these individuals, if you can, as to what their employment was at the time, if you know?

Mr. CHARLES. Do you want me to go back?

Mr. TAVENER. Yes.

Mr. CHARLES. Scott Gray was an Albany attorney. Simon Fialkoff was the chairman of the Communist Party, Gertrude, wife of Simon. Harry Philo was an organizer for Local No. 471, the Hotel and Restaurant Union. He worked at different restaurants and hotels in the Albany area different times. Jean Philo, wife of Harry, unemployed housewife. Dorothy Bloom worked at various hotels and restaurants in Albany. Charles Hightower was a restaurant worker also. Burdell Hightower—unemployed, his wife; Joseph Tischler, student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.; Eugene Clark. He worked in the food industry for some time also as a laborer. There was Leona Clark, wife of Eugene. There was Norman Easley. He worked for the teamsters' union driving trucks, and so forth. Also, there was Harold Soloway. I understand he was a chemist at Winthrop Stearns, a chemical plant in Rensselaer; Lenora Van Hosean.

Mr. TAVENER. Is she the person you referred to as being the leader or chairman?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, the same person. Adelaide Van Hosean. She worked in the restaurants also. There was Mary Van Hosean. There was Lester Van Hosean. Lester was unemployed for quite some time. There was Raymond Van Hosean. He was employed in New York State.

Mr. SCHERER. What did he do for the State of New York?

Mr. CHARLES. I have no idea. I knew he was employed by the State. There was Raymond Van Hosean, Jr. He was unemployed for some time also. Bernard Schuldiner, a Communist Party organizer. Also, there was Norma Schuldiner, his wife. Joseph Tischler—he was a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. TAVENER. Let me interrupt you. Over what period of time were these persons members of the Communist Party, or what period of time are you now speaking of?

Mr. CHARLES. These people were in the Arbor Hill group at one time or another from the period of late 1948 or 1950, the time I got out of the party. The people were constantly changing from one group to another. There was also a Martin Snitkoff. He was working in the food industry also. There was Gloria Spero. She was a student at the Albany Teachers College, and there was Edward Elkind. He was a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute also. These people constituted the Arbor Hill group of the party.

Mr. TAVENER. You told the committee that those persons who were members of this group, who obtained employment through the means that mean they had to become members of a union in that field? Crago—

Mr. CHARLES. Mrs. Crago.

Mr. TAVENER. Were assigned to work in restaurant work. Did that mean they had to become members of a union in that field?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, they became members of local No. 471.

Mr. TAVENER. Do you know whether or not these people who obtained employment in local No. 471, or rather who became members

of local No. 471, became influential in any way in the work of that local?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, yes. We had a food cell in the Communist Party that was working inside of local No. 471. This food cell of the Communist Party was instrumental in forming the policy, and so forth, of this particular union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the names of any of the members of the food cell in local No. 471?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes; I do. There was Philip Callisus. There was a Norman Wolberg.

Mr. TAVENNER. If you can give any further information regarding them, I wish you would.

Mr. CHARLES. Philip Callisus was a waiter at the Kenmore Hotel in Albany. This Norman Wolberg—he was working at Huyler's in Albany at that time. Milton Koblenz—he worked at the Ten Eyck Hotel. There was Martin Snitkoff. He worked at the DeWitt Clinton. There was Kostas Dakchoylous. He was the business agent of local No. 471.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how to spell his name?

Mr. CHARLES. I am sorry. I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Our spelling is D-a-k-c-h-o-y-l-o-u-s.

What position did he hold in local No. 471?

Mr. CHARLES. Kostas was the business agent of No. 471. There was Dorothy Bloom.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Was there any dispute that arose within the Communist Party relating to Kostas Dakchoylous?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes. The leaders in the party weren't too enthusiastic about Kostas being business agent of local No. 471 for the simple reason that he was too hard to handle. He wouldn't adhere to Communist Party policies, philosophies, et cetera, and he was highly temperamental, and at various times they tried to oust him from leadership in the union by undermining him from beneath. That is one of the reasons that they infiltrated people into this industry unknown to Kostas to oust him out of this position he held in the union. In fact, they were grooming me at one time to take over the leadership of this particular union to oust Mr. Dakchoylous.

Mr. TAVENNER. So, a drive was made by the Communist Party to bring more members into this union who were members of the Communist Party so they could offset the leadership of this man Dakchoylous whom they could not control?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Although a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you stop at this point and tell us what other efforts beside transferring new employees through Mrs. Crago to this group were used to build up the strength against Dakchoylous in this union?

Mr. CHARLES. The organizers in Schenectady were sending party members down from Schenectady to get jobs in the Albany area in local No. 471. This was not known to the business agent. They were trying to oust him from beneath. The tactics in getting rid of the undesirable—and approximately five people were sent down from Schenectady to gain employment in the restaurant industry.

Mr. TAVENNER. They left their own employment in Schenectady and came to Albany for that purpose?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct. They left their employment.

Mr. TAVENNER. And that was done at the direction of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, at the direction of the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were those persons?

Mr. CHARLES. There was a Marshall Garcia. He was working at the Casa Blanca. That is a sort of a nightclub, and I haven't got the other names. There was a Jerry Thomas also. He was sent down also to gain employment in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union. The others I haven't got. I don't recall them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, I interrupted you in listing the names of the persons who were members of the food cell of this Communist Party. I believe the last name you gave was Dakchoylous.

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there others?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, there was Dorothy Bloom. She was working as a waitress in the Kenmore Hotel. Harry Philo. He worked at various different restaurants and hotels in the Albany area. Also, Morris Zuckman. He is an Albany attorney. He was a member of this cell also. And Mr. Scott Gray. He was a member of this cell also. He was an Albany attorney. Bernard Schuldiner, the Communist Party organizer in Albany.

Mr. SCHERER. These people were members of the party as late as what year?

Mr. CHARLES. As late as 1950.

Mr. SCHERER. I can see why some of them took the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Were any of these activities that you are describing engaged in after the North Koreans moved into South Korea?

Mr. CHARLES. I don't recall.

Mr. WALTER. Was that 1950?

Mr. TAVENNER. When, in 1950, did you leave the party?

Mr. CHARLES. In June of 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, this is a convenient place for a break, if you desire to have one.

Mr. KEARNEY. The committee will be in recess for 15 minutes.

(Whereupon the committee recessed at 11:35 a. m.)

AFTER RECESS

Mr. KEARNEY. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Charles, how closely did you work with Mr. Harold Klein, the organizer of the Communist Party in this area between 1948 and 1950?

Mr. CHARLES. Mr. Klein and I were real friendly to the extent he used to pay social visits at my home 2 or 3 times a week.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was Harold Klein living at that time?

Mr. CHARLES. He was living at Union Avenue in Schenectady at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you assigned any duties by Mr. Klein in addition to being a member of the Arbor Hill group of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. By Mr. Klein, no, but Mr. Fialkoff, the organizer, and Mr. Schuldiner.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Mr. Schuldiner's position was in the Communist Party—

Mr. CHARLES. He was an organizer, a functionary of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say these two organizers assigned you other duties? What were those duties?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, at the particular time, it was hard to get any of the Communists out to do the so-called leg work, and it reverted to 2 or 3 individuals, myself included, and the bulk of this work in Albany fell into my hands, and I had access in several groups in cell meetings that went on in different parts of Albany.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what was the nature of this leg work that you spoke of?

Mr. CHARLES. Fund drive, distribution drive—well, organizing the Communist-front organizations, Labor Youth League, the Young Progressives of America, recruiting drives in the three organizations, the Labor Youth League, the Communist Party and the Young Progressives of America. I was press director and member of the Labor Youth League which was a Communist-front organization. This organization was dedicated to the teaching of Karl Marx, socialism. The whole executive committees of the Labor Youth League and the Progressives of America were Communists. Everybody on the executive committees of these organizations.

Mr. SCHERER. These activities that you are describing continued until what year?

Mr. CHARLES. Continued until the time I got out of the party in June 1950.

Mr. SCHERER. They were going on at the time you left the party?

Mr. CHARLES. At the time I left the party; yes.

Mr. SCHERER. How long they continued—whether they are continuing today, you don't know?

Mr. CHARLES. No, I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say you were engaged in the work of press director? In more detail, what was the nature of that work?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the upstate edition of the Daily Worker—I called myself the official cameraman for that Communist Party paper. In that respect, I constantly carried a camera around with me and had access to different homes and offices. I had the key to all of the party offices. In my capacity in doing this leg work around Albany, I was in 6 or 7 places in the course of a day, and nobody ever became suspicious of me for the simple reason I was taking the initiative in doing this leg work, whereas the other people were complacent and liked to sit back and watch the other people do it.

Mr. SCHERER. You referred to the Labor Youth League as a Communist-front organization.

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Is that right, or is the Labor Youth League a part of the Communist Party setup itself?

Mr. CHARLES. It was part of the Communist Party apparatus in Albany.

Mr. SCHERER. Part and parcel of the apparatus itself, rather than being a front organization, as we define front organizations?

Mr. CHARLES. The meetings in the Labor Youth League took place at the Communist Party headquarters at 516 Broadway here in Albany or at the home of Bernard Schuldiner, the Communist Party organizer, at 77 Philip Street, either 1 of these 2 places, the meetings were held. Also, occasional Labor Youth League meetings were held at the Albany Communist headquarters at 516 Broadway.

Mr. SCHERER. Are you able to say that my statement was correct; namely, that the Labor Youth League is part and parcel of the Communist Party apparatus rather than being a front organization?

Mr. CHARLES. It is part and parcel of it; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. As a result of these various assignments which you received and the work in which you engaged, were you in a position where you attended various Communist group meetings without it being suspected that you were engaged by an aggressive branch of the Government?

Mr. CHARLES. I was never suspected in my activities in the party in Albany or Schenectady or Troy. I was never suspected. I had access to different offices. I had the keys to the different party offices, and so forth. Nobody ever became suspicious of the nature of the work I was doing.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other club or group meetings of the Communist Party in the capital area did you attend besides the groups that you have already referred to?

Mr. CHARLES. There was the South End Club of the Communist Party. The chairman of this particular cell was a Mattie Lou Thompson.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee anything about the objective of that particular group of the party?

Mr. CHARLES. This particular group engaged in exactly the same sort of work as the Arbor Hill group. They are both in the Negro sections of Albany, and it was the purpose of this particular group also to attract the Negroes in the south end of Albany into the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well. Will you proceed?

Mr. CHARLES. I say, the chairman of this particular group was a Mattie Lou Thompson. Bernard Schuldiner, the party organizer, was in attendance at the majority of these meetings also. Joseph Crago, the husband of Amalia Crago. He is a certified public accountant. Amalia Crago was also in attendance at this particular cell meeting. There was a Harriet Wolf. She was on the executive committee also of the American Labor Party. There was Sylvia Dean. She was on the executive committee of the American Labor Party.

Mr. SCHERER. All these people you are naming were Communists?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you know they were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. By attending several meetings with them.

Mr. KEARNEY. Those were closed meetings? They were all members of the Communist Party who attended?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct. Only party members attended. Also, there was Sarah Kaufman. There was Jake Potichio, Mike Dworkin. He was a State employee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is he the person who first interviewed you about going into the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Was the American Labor Party as late as 1950 controlled and dominated by the Communists?

Mr. CHARLES. Controlled and dominated by the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. That may explain some of these broadcasts in the Albany area last year.

Mr. KEARNEY. I don't pay any attention to them.

Mr. SCHERER. I do. It is interesting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you proceed?

Mr. CHARLES. Jeannette Dworkin, Harry Philo. He was organizer for the American Labor Party, and he was cochairman of the American Labor Party. Howard Thompson. He was a self-employed mechanic. Janet Scott. She was a newspaperwoman on the Knickerbocker News as far as I can recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. She is the same person who refused to testify here in 1953 by relying on the fifth amendment and she was identified by John Mills Davis and Samuel Evans as a Communist Party member?

Mr. CHARLES. There was John Wright. He was a parole officer for New York State. Philip Callisus.

Mr. TAVENNER. John Wright, Mr. Chairman, was also a witness in 1953 who refused to testify under the fifth amendment.

Mr. CHARLES. That is all for this particular group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you come in contact with the membership in any other club in the immediate Albany or capital area?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, the Railroad Club of the Communist Party. The Railroad Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee first what the objectives of the Communist Party were, if you know, in attempting to organize a group or cell of the Communist Party within the railroad industry?

Mr. CHARLES. They were constantly trying to infiltrate into the basic industries, the steel mills, and the railroads in the Albany metropolitan area. It was highly industrialized in this area. They were constantly infiltrating, recruiting people to infiltrate, particularly, the railroads. They have large marshaling yards into the area. They weren't successful only to the extent that I had a job myself on the railroad, and I was the only one in the party working on the railroad at the particular time this Railroad Club was formed. Well, the bulk of the work done by the Railroad Club was mimeographed literature, distributed to the New York Central and Delaware & Hudson Railroads, and, too, there was an official publication put out by the Communist Party in New York State called the Railroad Workers' Daily. That constitutes the bulk of the work done in the Railroad Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall at this particular time whether functionaries from New York or other places were brought into this area to assist in the organization work within the railroad group?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, there was a functionary brought down from New York City at various different times while I was in the party, but in reference to the railroad work, I don't know whether they came in reference to the railroad work.

Mr. KEARNEY. I am interested in that statement, and I would like to have the witness for the record, if he can, give the numbers of railroad employees that belong to this Railroad Club or was it just the witness who was the railroad cell?

Mr. CHARLES. I was the only one working on the railroad that was in the Railroad Club. I worked for a very short time on the railroad.

Mr. KEARNEY. In other words, then, you know of no members of the Communist Party who worked for the railroads outside of yourself?

Mr. CHARLES. No; I was the only one, to my knowledge. These meetings of the Railroad Club were held at the home of David Rappaport.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. What was the purpose of organizing this Railroad Club or group?

Mr. CHARLES. They tried to infiltrate the railroad industry in the Albany area, and they were never successful in placing any Communists in the organization outside of myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. How is it you had a group or club known as the Railroad Club when there were no railroad workers who were members of it?

Mr. CHARLES. I guess they felt by these different distributions at the railroad marshalling yards and this publication, the railroads would have workers whom we could contact, people friendly to the literature we were putting out, and we could get them into the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, members of the Communist Party concentrated their work in that field and joined together in a group, which you called the railroad group?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you didn't get any railroad men into it?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the members of the Communist Party in this area who united in this group and endeavored to make headway in the railroad group?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, first, the meetings of this particular group of the railroad cell were held at the home of a Dave Rappaport.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give further information?

Mr. CHARLES. Dave Rappaport was a State employee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the nature of his employment?

Mr. CHARLES. I do not know the nature of his employment.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the home of Anna Brickman—

Mr. Chairman, I might remind the subcommittee that in the testimony of 1953, there was evidence that the persons who were State employees and members of the Communist Party were used in the various groups or cells of the Communist Party to promote the general work of the Communist Party, rather, to be active within the State group.

Mr. KEARNEY. That is true, but at the same time I want to again state publicly that we want to do everything possible to prevent any innocent person from being harmed by the testimony of any witness. So, it is to our great interest, in keeping with the committee's ideas, that we use great care in questioning any of these witnesses.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have no further identifying information regarding the person you have just mentioned?

Mr. CHARLES. I don't recall the person.

Mr. TAVENNER. David Rappaport.

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, David Rappaport I have further information on. I attended several meetings with Mr. Rappaport, and I had lengthy conversations with Mr. Rappaport.

Mr. SCHERER. As far as Rappaport is concerned, it is my best recollection, Mr. Counsel, that he was identified at the hearing here last June as a member of the Communist Party and that he testified before the committee and took the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. If he wasn't then a Communist, he certainly is now.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was identified by 4 witnesses as a member of the Communist Party and was referred to as a former employee of the New York State Department of Social Welfare. He was identified by Nicholas Campas, Jack Davis, John Mills Davis, and Samuel Evans.

Mr. SCHERER. Didn't he take the fifth amendment?

Mr. TAVENNER. He refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership when he was called as a witness.

All right.

Mr. CHARLES. The membership list of this particular cell consisted of Simon Fialkoff, Communist Party organizer, Harry Philo, Morris Zuckman, Bernard Schuldiner, Elias Schwartzbard, Mary Rappaport, Scott Gray, and Martin Snitkoff.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there any other group of the Communist Party in this area with which you became affiliated or acquainted?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, there was one other. The Communist Professional and Industrial Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the purpose of that club, what its objectives were, if you know.

Mr. CHARLES. Well, this club like the Troy group were very complacent. I mean, they never took the initiative and went out on party work, etc. This particular group, this particular club, were not very active people. The bulk of their activities was meetings held in the home, classes in socialism, discussing the American Labor Party and so forth. They took no initiative in the field in the party in the Albany area with the exception of a few people I have in the group. Most of the people in this group are professional people.

Mr. TAVENNER. What opportunity did you have to learn the identity of the members of that group?

Mr. CHARLES. I attended the meeting of the group at the home of David Brickman and I attended also at the home of John Wright.

Mr. KEARNEY. What is that last name?

Mr. CHARLES. Wright. W-r-i-g-h-t.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell Brickman?

Mr. CHARLES. B-r-i-c-k-m-a-n.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify Mr. Brickman more definitely?

Mr. CHARLES. Mrs. Anna Brickman is a housewife.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where her home is located?

Mr. CHARLES. It is 102 Morris Street, here in Albany.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where the home of John Wright was at that time?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes. His home is on the outskirts of Albany. I don't exactly know where it is. It is out on Delaware Avenue.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify for the committee the persons who were in attendance at either or both of those meetings?

Mr. CHARLES. The people I met at this particular cell were Sarah Kaufman—

Mr. TAVENNER. Which meeting are you referring to?

Mr. CHARLES. The Communist Professional and Industrial Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you referring to any particular meeting of that club?

Mr. CHARLES. No particular meeting, no. These people that I am naming now did attend the Communist Professional and Industrial Club at different times when I was in attendance.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you are unable to state at which particular meeting attended.

Mr. CHARLES. No, I couldn't do that. My activities were too diversified. I was doing several things in the course of a day, and I couldn't bring them down into that category. I do know they attended this particular cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee the names, please.

Mr. CHARLES. There was John Wright, Sarah Kaufman.

Mr. TAVENNER. The first person's name?

Mr. CHARLES. Wright. Sarah Kaufman, Scott Gray, Anna Brickman, Charles Dorenz.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give further identification for those where you have not already done so?

Mr. CHARLES. To the best of my knowledge, Charles Dorenz was self-employed. He was a housepainter.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell it?

Mr. CHARLES. D-o-r-e-n-z. Mike Dworkin, Jeannette Dworkin, Florence Cohn, Stella Gold, and Mr. and Mrs. Bottcher.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the nature of the employment of Mr. Bottcher?

Mr. CHARLES. Mr. Bottcher was working for the State at one time. He moved from the Albany area in 1949, I guess, to Corning, N. Y. That constituted them.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of the testimony in 1953, the committee heard evidence regarding a number of Communist Party members who were employed by the State. Do you have any information on that subject other than what you have already given us in the course of this testimony?

Mr. CHARLES. There were several of the people I have mentioned who were State employees, but several Communists employed by the State from New York City were in the Communist Party although they had no connection with the Communist Party in Albany. Stagnant. They were dead in the party as far as the party was concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. How would you be able to know that they were members of the Communist Party in New York?

Mr. CHARLES. By talking with Harold Klein.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be a matter of hearsay. I don't want to go into any question of hearsay.

Mr. CHARLES. That would be hearsay.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did your work in the Communist Party take you outside of the immediate capital area?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes; it took me to Schenectady and also to Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. I recall in your testimony a little while ago that you stated that you were interested in photography. To what extent have you been interested in photography?

Mr. CHARLES. I am a professional photographer, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have any occasion to use your profession while a member of the Communist Party in Communist Party work?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, yes, by taking pictures of different Communist Party groups at cell meetings and so forth.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any member of the Communist Party discuss with you at any time the matter of use of your profession in connection with Communist Party matters?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes. Mr. David Rappaport. Do you want to know the nature?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; I want to know all about it.

Mr. CHARLES. Mr. Rappaport at a meeting at his home, attended by Bill Bottcher, Dorothy Bloom, Mary Rappaport, and David Rappaport wanted to know if I could use a Leica German camera, 35 millimeter, and I told him I was familiar with the camera. He wanted to know if I could photograph documents, and I told him that being a professional photographer, I would be able to photograph these documents.

Mr. TAVENNER. How was Mr. Rappaport employed at that time?

Mr. CHARLES. He was working for the State. In what capacity, I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you asked to photograph any documents at any time?

Mr. CHARLES. No; I was not asked to photograph documents at any time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. Rappaport indicate in any further way what it was he was referring to when he asked you about your ability to photograph documents?

Mr. CHARLES. At this particular meeting, Mr. Rappaport was questioning me on the 35-millimeter Leica about photographing of documents. He told me I was doing very good work in the party, and he said in all probability the majority of the comrades wouldn't see me around in the near future. By that, I assumed I was being groomed for some other position in the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. By other position, are you referring to the underground apparatus?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes; I am referring to the underground apparatus.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you approached at any later time in any way to indicate that your services in the underground apparatus of the party were desired?

Mr. CHARLES. I was approached by Mr. Bernard Schuldiner on exactly the same matter, photographing documents with a 35-millimeter camera. Mr. Schuldiner was a Communist Party organizer in Albany, and I told him I could do a great job with the equipment. He told me it wouldn't because he had done exactly the same thing. He had photographed documents for the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were telling us you engaged in Communist Party activities outside of the capital area?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you say?

Mr. CHARLES. In Schenectady, N. Y., and Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your Communist Party activities in Schenectady?

Mr. CHARLES. I attended several meetings at several different homes in Schenectady.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which you attended those meetings?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, I approached Mr. Harold Klein and told him that since I was doing the bulk of the work in the Albany area that I would like to get out of the area and do work in Schenectady where I understood the work was more militant, more aggressive. Mr. Klein consented to my driving around in Schenectady. I was brought out by Mr. Fialkoff and Mr. Schuldiner at different times at various different meetings in Schenectady.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you attend meetings in Schenectady?

Mr. CHARLES. I attended meetings in Schenectady in 1949 and 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were the meetings held?

Mr. CHARLES. They were held at the home of Harold Klein, Simon Fialkoff, Rudy Ellis, Morris Levine, and Norman Wolberg; also at a home in Rotterdam, N. Y. I don't recall who owned the home.

Mr. KEARNEY. What was the name of that Schenectady cell?

Mr. CHARLES. The cell, Mr. Chairman, I do not know. I was in attendance at these different meetings. I don't know any of the cell names with the exception of the Second Ward Club in Schenectady.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the nature of the work in which the Communist Party was engaged in Schenectady at that time?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, yes, at that particular time, the party in Schenectady was interested in infiltrating the General Electric and the American Locomotive in Schenectady and also this work was done by the American Labor Party. The bulk of this work was done by the American Labor Party, and the Labor Youth League, and these organizations were dominated by the Communist Party. The chairman of the American Labor Party was a Robert Northrup. He was known as a Communist.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you know he was a Communist?

Mr. CHARLES. By attending approximately 4 different meetings with him.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were other leaders in the Communist movement in Schenectady who were known to you personally to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHARLES. I have a list of various people who were Communist members in Schenectady.

Mr. KEARNEY. Just a minute, Mr. Counsel. I don't object to reading the names if it is going to mean something, but simply to mention the names and not know if that person is a member—

Mr. CHARLES. I have met these people at Communist Party meetings.

Mr. KEARNEY. Those meetings were closed and only members of the Communist Party were allowed to attend?

Mr. CHARLES. These people I met, I met in Albany also at the Communist Party meetings. The bulk of them I met at party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the occasion for meeting in Albany?

Mr. CHARLES. Different Communist Party sessions in Albany. These people at different times were invited down to participate.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you identify those that you met only in Communist Party meetings in Schenectady?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. I wish you would give the committee the names of those persons and identify whether or not you attended Communist Party meetings with them, and, if so, where; that is, whether it was in Schenectady or whether it was in Albany?

Mr. CHARLES. All right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And any other information that you have regarding their identity or regarding any activity they engaged in in the Communist Party.

Mr. CHARLES. All right. There was Sidney Friedlander. He was employed at the General Electric plant in Schenectady. I attended meetings with him in Schenectady. There was Valentino De Caesar. There was Sabatino De Caesar. There was Dante De Caesar, Lorraine De Caesar. These people I met at meetings in Schenectady. Also, Gny Owen.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how Mr. De Caesar was employed?

Mr. CHARLES. Which one?

Mr. TAVENNER. The first one.

Mr. CHARLES. Valentino De Caesar was working at the Scotia Depot in Scotia, N. Y. It is a naval depot. Sabatino De Caesar was working at the General Electric plant. To my knowledge, he was working there and Dante De Caesar was working at General Electric plant also. There was Arthur Owen who was employed at that time at a pressing establishment in Schenectady. There was Fern Owen. There was Guy Owen, and Ann Owen. Also, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gebhardt. I met Mrs. Gebhardt at three specific meetings in Schenectady, and I attended Communist Party school with her husband, Joseph.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is he the same person you identified earlier in your testimony?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct. There was Henrietta Levine, Morris Levine, Irving Horowitz. I don't know where he was employed, Mr. Tavenner. There was Marshall Garcia who lived in Schenectady but who was working in the food industry here in Albany. Lillian Garcia, his wife. I attended a Communist Party school with Lillian Garcia at Albany in 1950. Norman Wolberg. He was from Schenectady but worked in the food industry here in Albany. He was a member of the food cell here in Albany also. Betty Wolberg. Simon and Gert Fialkoff.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you repeat the names?

Mr. CHARLES. Fialkoff. F-i-a-l-k-o-f-f.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you previously identified him in your testimony?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, as a Communist Party organizer; yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned 2 persons, as I understood it. Simon and some other person.

Mr. CHARLES. Gertrude, Simon's wife. Gertrude Fialkoff. There was Harold Klein, Florence Klein, and Philip Bayer, also Mrs. Bayer. I don't recall her first name. Then, there was Edith Boscio. She was employed at the General Electric plant. Also, Emory Pesko. He was employed at the General Electric plant also.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the name.

Mr. CHARLES. P-e-s-k-o. There was Sarah Iovenelli. She was employed at the General Electric. Robert Northrup. He was employed

at the General Electric also. Jerry Thomas. He was employed at the General Electric.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the first name?

Mr. CHARLES. Jerry. Je-r-r-y. There was Emanuel Fernandez employed at the General Electric plant, and Rudy Ellis employed at the General Electric plant. Mrs. Ellis also. I don't know her first name. Also, Charles Rivers who was employed at the General Electric plant, and an individual by the name of "Mae." Also, there was a Jean Linsley and Mr. Linsley was connected with the General Electric plant in some way.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was his first name?

Mr. CHARLES. I think it was John, if I am not mistaken. I think it was John Linsley.

Mr. TAVENNER. If you don't know, I don't want you to state what you think or believe.

Mr. CHARLES. That is why I said "Mr." Linsley. I am not sure of the first name. There was Dorothy Perlin. There was Charles Jetz, Harold Rollins, Harry Mazer, M-a-z-e-r, and Clarence Carr. He was from Gloversville, N. Y. That is about it for the Schenectady group.

Mr. KEARNEY. Counsel, this would be a good time to recess.

Mr. SCHERER. Before we adjourn, in view of the testimony given this morning, may I make an observation, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. KEARNEY. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. I would like to make this observation. During our hearings here in June of last year, it was conclusively established by the testimony that the American Labor Party was controlled and dominated by the Communist Party at least in this area and during the late thirties and early forties. This witness before us this morning in his testimony, I believe, told us that the American Labor Party as late as June 1950 was controlled and dominated by the Communist Party. It was so controlled and dominated at the time he left the party in June 1950. I have before me the transcripts of the broadcasts that have been made and are to be made over radio stations in the Albany area by the American Labor Party. The one was made on Monday. The other is to be made today, and another is scheduled for tomorrow. I have read these transcripts and, to me, and to any other reasonable person, these transcripts would indicate that the American Labor Party which is making these broadcasts is today dominated and controlled at least in this area by the Communist Party. I think that people of this area when they listen to these broadcasts should know that the testimony of last year indicated that in this territory that the organization sponsoring these broadcasts was controlled and dominated by the Communist Party. It is obvious from some of the statements made, for instance, in the one delivered on Monday. We find this language which follows a bitter attack upon the committee and the chairman of this subcommittee. As I say, it is coming from a Communist-dominated organization:

On Wednesday, April 7, Mr. Kearney will again sit in judgment in Albany. This time, the attack will be the American Labor Party.

It goes on to say that Mr. Kearney says that—

his subcommittee seeks to expose Communist domination of the American Labor Party. This is a lie, fashioned from the same dirty cloth the committee has been peddling.

The one scheduled today after a very bitter attack says—

Today in Albany Congressman Kearney opened his clinic for the purpose of injecting fear serum into the hearts of the latest batch of witnesses.

This is typically the Communist line.

These witnesses are facing a committee of three, the committee whose sole purpose is to destroy the minds and hearts of all Americans and whose ultimate aim is fascism.

It continues—

It might be fitting at this point to remind Mr. Kearney that he too will have his day in court. He will have to answer to the American people. The charges against him are very grave. Tomorrow, the people of this community are going to listen to a continuing attack.

And then the coming broadcast goes on to say this about the foreign policies of the United States, which indicates again that it comes from Communist sources:

It is no secret that our foreign policy has been one of threats, intimidations, and downright blackmail toward nations that show signs of welcoming peaceful trade with the Soviet Union and China. This ruined policy has already cost the United States billions of dollars and millions of jobs that could not only ward off a depression but guarantee the American people the kind of economy that will insure us against mass layoffs and swelling relief rolls.

This is purely advocating trade with the Soviet Union and Red China. I just thought, in view of the testimony, that these observations should be made at this time.

MR. KEARNEY. We will recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon the meeting was recessed at 12:45 p. m. for lunch.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Pursuant to recess, the subcommittee reconvened at 2:15 p. m., Representatives Bernard W. Kearney, Gordon H. Scherer, and Francis E. Walter being present.)

TESTIMONY OF JOHN PATRICK CHARLES—Resumed

MR. KEARNEY. Are you ready, Mr. Counsel?

MR. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

MR. CHARLES, have you completed giving the committee the names of persons in Schenectady who were known to you to be members of the Communist Party at the time we had our morning break.

MR. CHARLES. I neglected to include a few names, Mr. Tavenner, in conjunction with the other I mentioned. There was Chick Iovenelli.

MR. TAVENNER. Will you spell the name?

MR. CHARLES. I-o-v-e-n-e-l-l-i. Chick Iovenelli. There is a Mr. A. Blanco.

MR. TAVENNER. Can you identify those individuals further?

MR. CHARLES. No. I can—Chick Iovenelli—he was a fight promoter or fight manager at one time. A fellow by the name of Dellaquilla. He worked at the American Locomotive in Schenectady. There was Raymond Nuesser. He worked at the American Locomotive in Schenectady. There was Carl DeCaesar. I don't recall if I mentioned Irving Horowitz. That is it, Mr. Tavenner.

MR. TAVENNER. You stated in the earlier part of your testimony that you also met in a Communist meeting in a place called Rotterdam. Is that it?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, Rotterdam, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where is Rotterdam with reference to Schenectady?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, it is a suburb of Schenectady, an outlying district of Schenectady.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you meet in Rotterdam?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the name of the person's home I don't know, Mr. Tavenner. We met at a certain home there, and this meeting was held.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was the meeting held?

Mr. CHARLES. The meeting was held early in 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose of the meeting?

Mr. CHARLES. This was a security meeting held by the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. A security meeting?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Explain to the committee what you mean.

Mr. CHARLES. Well, Mr. Harold Klein chaired that particular meeting, and he emphasized the point that the party should be more vigilant in detecting people infiltrating for the FBI in different Government agencies. We should exercise more vigilance in ferreting out these individuals.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were not under suspicion at that time?

Mr. CHARLES. No, I was not under suspicion at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell the committee what took place at that meeting, if anything, in addition to the explanation you have just made.

Mr. CHARLES. I say it was a security meeting. It lasted around 3½ hours, and different individuals were cited that formerly belonged to the Communist Party and broke with the party and gave testimony to different Government agencies. This was the basis of this particular meeting, that we should be more vigilant in detecting agents provocateurs from infiltrating the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I assume that the meeting did not particularly approve of former members of the Communist Party testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities?

Will you tell who were the persons who took the lead in that meeting in addition to Harold Klein?

Mr. CHARLES. Harold Klein chaired the meeting. There was Joseph Gebhardt in attendance, Mrs. Gebhardt. I think it is Mary Jane Gebhardt. Lenora Van Hosean, Adelaide Van Hosean, Bernard Schuldiner, Norma Schuldiner. There was Sidney Friedlander, Arthur Owen, Fern Owen, Harry Philo, Lester Van Hosean, Simon Fialkoff, Florence Klein, Gertrude Fialkoff, Edith Boscio, Dorothy Bloom, Dorothy Perlin, Sam Amberger, from Utica, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Nearly all of the names that you have mentioned are of persons who attended that meeting, were persons you have already identified as attending other meetings?

Mr. CHARLES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. But the name you just mentioned, Amberger, I don't recall your having mentioned his name.

Mr. CHARLES. Amberger was sent down as a delegate from the Rome-Utica area to participate in this particular meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give the committee any further information regarding it?

MR. CHARLES. No; this is the first time I came with Mr. Amberger at this particular meeting. There was a Mr. Harvey, in Rome, N. Y., in attendance, and a Mr. Capacio from Utica whom I later met at the Communist Party meeting in New York City, and an individual by the name of "Pete." I have no last name on "Pete."

MR. TAVENNER. What was the occasion of your meeting with Mr. Capacio in New York City?

MR. CHARLES. I was sent down as a delegate from this area to the Communist Party meeting in New York in 1950, and I met Mr. Capacio at that meeting.

MR. TAVENNER. At the Communist Party meeting?

MR. CHARLES. Yes. The meeting was held on 14th Street in New York City in a theater. I don't recall the name at the present time.

MR. TAVENNER. You mentioned a person by the name of Bernard Schuldiner.

MR. CHARLES. Yes.

MR. TAVENNER. Did you refer to him earlier in your testimony as a person who had come to this area from New York?

MR. CHARLES. Yes; Mr. Schuldiner came from New York City in 1949 as organizer for this area.

MR. TAVENNER. One of the organizers for the Communist Party?

MR. CHARLES. That is correct.

MR. TAVENNER. A paid functionary of the Communist Party?

MR. CHARLES. That is correct. A paid functionary.

MR. TAVENNER. Do you recall the first occasion when you met Mr. Schuldiner?

MR. CHARLES. Yes; the day after he arrived in Albany Mr. Fialkoff and myself took Mr. Schuldiner to all the industrial plants within the 20-mile radius. We pointed out the industrial plants to him.

MR. TAVENNER. What was the reason for taking him on this tour of industrial plants?

MR. CHARLES. To get him acquainted with the area. Well, to get him acquainted with the area more or less. In connection with industrial plants we showed Mr. Schuldiner the various different entrances that the employees went in and out of, and the same thing pertaining at the Watervliet Arsenal. Three different entrances. There was a gate where the trains came in and out. Mr. Fialkoff pointed out these various things to Mr. Schuldiner. Also, the bridges and police stations, and so forth, in the various different cities in this area.

MR. TAVENNER. What was the interest of Mr. Schuldiner in the location of bridges and entrances to the arsenal and various industrial plants?

MR. CHARLES. Well, it would be purely speculation on my part to form an opinion. He was shown these different plants, the entrances to the arsenal, the railroad terminal points, and so forth, railroad junctions, bridges, and so forth.

MR. TAVENNER. Mr. Fialkoff, who was with you on this trip, was also a paid functionary of the Communist Party?

MR. CHARLES. Yes; he was the organizer in the Albany area at that particular time. Mr. Schuldiner relieved him and Mr. Fialkoff moved to Schenectady where he became secretary to the party, the Communist Party.

MR. TAVENNER. Can you recall any comment made by either of those two functionaries regarding the things you were showing Mr. Schuldiner?

MR. CHARLES. Well, yes; particularly at the Watervliet Arsenal. I don't know how the discussion came about, but Mr. Schuldiner said he could determine the amount of employees working on these various different shifts by people planted at the 3 respective gates and taking count on them as they went in for different shifts. He also said he could determine the amount of guns that went in and out by watching the rear entrance of the arsenal as the trains passed through.

MR. TAVENNER. Did you have any connection at any time during your membership in the Communist Party with the securing of information of the character you have described, and passing it on to any foreign power?

MR. CHARLES. No, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. You did not?

MR. CHARLES. No, sir.

MR. TAVENNER. Did you have any knowledge of such activity in this community other than that which you have just told us about?

MR. CHARLES. No, I haven't.

MR. TAVENNER. Is there any other conversation that you can now recall between these two functionaries of the Communist Party regarding industrial plants or the arsenal in the area?

MR. CHARLES. Offhand, I can't, Mr. Chairman. This tour took around 5½ hours. I say around the 20-mile radius. These different things were pointed out to the organizer, acquainted him with the area and acquainted him with the different entrances, railroad marshalling yards, terminal points, police stations, and so forth.

MR. TAVENNER. You were telling us about the meeting in Rotterdam when I asked you about Mr. Schuldiner's activities. Was there anything else that occurred at that meeting in Rotterdam which the committee should know about as far as you can tell?

MR. CHARLES. Offhand, I don't recall anything, Mr. Tavenner.

MR. TAVENNER. Have you completed your statement of the persons in attendance at that meeting? I think possibly we interrupted you.

MR. CHARLES. There were approximately 25 in attendance. I think I did name approximately 25 people that attended that particular meeting. There were several others that attended this particular meeting that I can't recall who they are.

MR. TAVENNER. Was any similar meeting held at a later time attended by you; that is, a meeting which you would call a security meeting?

MR. CHARLES. No; that was the only one I did attend.

MR. TAVENNER. Now, this was at Schenectady?

MR. CHARLES. This was at Rotterdam.

MR. TAVENNER. And Schenectady. The testimony you have given us—

MR. CHARLES. Yes.

MR. TAVENNER. Did you go into any other areas adjacent to the capital area?

MR. CHARLES. Well, I went into Syracuse, N. Y., for a brief period, a very brief period.

MR. TAVENNER. How was it that you happened to go into the Syracuse area?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, the Federal Bureau of Investigation knew that I had a relative living in Syracuse, and they wanted to know if it was possible for me to get permission in the party to go up to Syracuse for a couple of weeks. There was a faction existing in the party at Syracuse, the Onondaga Communist Party, and they wanted me to find out as much as I could about the conditions going on. I notified Mr. Harold Klein, the chairman of the party, that this relative of mine in Syracuse was sick and that I would like to go up there for a couple of weeks. He gave me the permission, and he also told me, since I was going to be out there for a couple of weeks, I probably would want to be active in the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. You could what?

Mr. CHARLES. They told me I would probably want to keep up my activity as far as communism was concerned. I told him I would like that very much. He gave me the address of the Communist Party organizer in Syracuse and another functionary.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was his name?

Mr. CHARLES. George Sheldrick.

Mr. TAVENNER. Pronounce it again.

Mr. CHARLES. Sheldrick. And the other functionary, Nate Zeppatalo.

Mr. TAVENNER. After you were given a letter—to whom was the letter addressed?

Mr. CHARLES. I was given the address of Mr. Sheldrick and Mr. Zeppatalo to contact them when I got into Syracuse. Immediately on arriving in Syracuse, I went up to the home of Mr. Sheldrick and introduced myself. He knew me. From what source, I don't know, and I told him I would be around for a couple of weeks and I would want to become active in the period of time I was in Syracuse. I attended—I recollect it was around 6 o'clock in the evening, and there was a meeting took place around 7:30 at the home of Mr. Sheldrick. I was there and attended that particular meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee what the objectives of the Communist Party appeared to be from your contact with it in Syracuse?

Mr. CHARLES. Infiltration of the General Electric plant in Syracuse; infiltration of the basic industries—steel, in Syracuse. The majority of this work, was done by the American Labor Party in Syracuse and the Labor Youth League.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many people were in attendance at Mr. Sheldrick's home?

Mr. CHARLES. There were nine in attendance.

Mr. TAVENNER. What type of a meeting was it?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, this was a meeting, as far as I can remember, to discuss ways of also getting the Negroes interested in coming into the Labor Youth League in Syracuse, how best to attract them into the Labor Youth League and also how to attract them into the American Labor Party. I found out that the American Labor Party in Syracuse was more or less dominated by the Negro people and they were trying to make inroads with the Negro people in Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this a Communist Party meeting that you attended?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes; this was a Communist Party meeting I attended at the home of George Sheldrick, the organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. You said that you understood that there was dissatisfaction or dissention among the members.

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you determine what that was about?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, I met with Mary Jane Zeppatalo, the wife of the functionary, Nate Zeppatalo. From Mary Jane, I got information on the strength of the party. I got the strength of the party, the strength of the Labor Youth League and the Young Progressives of America and the extent of their infiltration into the General Electric plant but I got nothing on the factionism existing.

Mr. TAVENNER. You got no information on the factional fight you understood existed?

Mr. CHARLES. That was existing in the party at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the strength of the Communist Party in the various—

Mr. CHARLES. The Onondaga County Communist Party was approximately 120 at that time in 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have referred to the effort to infiltrate certain industries there. Did you get any basic information as to the degree of success that had been reached at that time?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, I knew that there was a Communist cell existing in the General Electric plant in Syracuse, and I knew some of the individuals in that particular cell in the General Electric at Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. Now, let us go back at this moment to the meeting you attended at Mr. Sheldrick's home on the day of your arrival there. Can you give us the names of those who were in attendance at that Communist Party meeting?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes. George Sheldrick, the organizer; Nate Zeppatalo, Mary Jane Zeppatalo, Danny Zeppatalo. He also was the chairman of the Labor Youth League, and Danny's wife, I don't recall her first name—Tony Parino, Edward Wagner, Joseph Rosen.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think, again, you should give us all the descriptive information you can of these individuals. Will you go back and state where they were employed, if you know, or in what business they were engaged.

Mr. CHARLES. Mary Jane Zeppatalo was working in the General Electric plant in Syracuse. Danny Zeppatalo was working at the General Electric also. Tony Parino and Edward Wagner were students at the University of Syracuse. Joseph Rosen was also a student at the University of Syracuse. Morris Jones—he was an employee of the General Electric in Syracuse. Also, James Jones was an employee of the GE.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the last name?

Mr. CHARLES. James Jones.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether there were two persons by that name or not?

Mr. CHARLES. No, I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. You do not know whether it was James Jones, Sr., or James Jones, Jr.?

Mr. CHARLES. I know there was a relationship. It may have been father and son between James Jones and Morris Jones.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give us some idea of the approximate age of James Jones?

Mr. CHARLES. Morris Jones and James Jones were both Negroes, and Morris Jones—I imagine he was around 45 or 47 years of age, and James Jones around 19 or 20, if I remember correctly. He was a young fellow.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right. Have you finished with the names of persons who were in attendance at that meeting?

Mr. CHARLES. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that you were familiar with the existence of a cell of the Communist Party within the General Electric at Syracuse. What was the basis of your information as to that?

Mr. CHARLES. Well, Mary Jane Zeppatalo and Danny Zeppatalo were both Communist Party members. They worked at the General Electric plant. From my conversation with them, they told me there was a cell in the GE plant in Syracuse, and there were approximately 8 or 9 Communist Party members in the General Electric plant at that time in the cell.

Mr. TAVENNER. You told the committee that you left the Communist Party in June of 1950. I am not certain whether you told the committee how you left the party, whether you did so voluntarily or were expelled?

Mr. CHARLES. I was expelled from the Communist Party in 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. What brought about your expulsion?

Mr. CHARLES. From what I can understand, in 1950 Eslanda Robson, wife of Paul Robson, was giving a speech at Trudeau Hall in Schenectady. Back of the hall, there were two closing doors that came in and out, and I was standing in the back of the hall to detect certain individuals coming in the doors, so I could remember them and catalog them, and so forth. I saw these doors were closed. There were a few of us leaning up against the doors. When the meeting started, these other individuals standing there with me went and sat down. I was the only one left. It got so hot that I opened up the doors. From what I can understand, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was taking pictures, and the only way they could take pictures was by this door being opened. The party found out in some way that the FBI had access to the hall and were taking pictures. They assumed that the person standing near that door was working for the FBI. I got expelled from the party in 1950 on the basis of the accusations that I was working for the FBI.

Mr. SCHERER. The Communist Party was right for once.

Mr. CHARLES. Yes, they were right for once.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Mr. SCHERER. I haven't any.

Mr. KEARNEY. I haven't any questions either, but I do want to take this opportunity to thank you publicly for the showing on the witness stand here and the committee deeply appreciates it.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Michael Dworkin. Will you come forward please?

Mr. KEARNEY. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DWORKIN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL DWORKIN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, SCOTT W. GRAY

Mr. SCOTT GRAY. My name is Scott W. Gray, 5 First Street, Troy, N. Y. I am counsel for the witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, sir?

Mr. DWORKIN. Michael Dworkin.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you born?

Mr. DWORKIN. When?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DWORKIN. August 25, 1919.

Mr. TAVENNER. And where were you born?

Mr. DWORKIN. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. DWORKIN. In Albany.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Albany?

Mr. DWORKIN. About 14 years or so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, briefly, what your formal education training has been?

Mr. DWORKIN. I am a college graduate with a business administration degree in accounting.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been the general nature of your employment since you have been in the Albany area? I am not asking for whom you work but just the general nature of your employment.

Mr. DWORKIN. Auditing work and sales work.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been employed by either the Federal or the State Government at any time?

Mr. DWORKIN. By both.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, during what period of time you were employed by each and the nature of your employment.

Mr. DWORKIN. It goes back quite a bit, so I am not positive of the exact date, but I worked as a clerk in the New York State Department of Labor here from about June of 1941 to October of 1942. I then obtained employment with the Internal Revenue here in Albany about October or November of 1942 and worked for them until about the middle of 1948. That included a period of service in the Army.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the period of service that you had in the Army?

Mr. DWORKIN. About 38 to 39 months or so, from about the end of 1942 to somewhere around the first quarter of 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then you were employed by the Federal Government between 1946 and 1948?

Mr. DWORKIN. And also prior to my entry into service.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the period that you were employed by the Government here between 1946 and 1948, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DWORKIN. May I consult my attorney?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

(At this point Mr. Dworkin consulted with Mr. Gray.)

Mr. DWORKIN. It is not my intention to sit here and willingly tell you what organizations I belong to.

Mr. KEARNEY. The witness will please answer the questions directed to him by counsel.

Mr. DWORKIN. I am answering the question in my own way.

Mr. KEARNEY. And not make a speech.

Mr. DWORKIN. I am merely standing upon my rights as a citizen under the first amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Do I understand you to mean you will not answer the question because of the protection given you under the Constitution?

Mr. DWORKIN. That is right. The fifth and sixth amendments.

Mr. WALTER. That is enough.

Mr. Counsel, isn't this man the man who was mentioned this morning, the attorney whose name was mentioned?

Mr. TAVENNER. There was an attorney by that name mentioned. I have no knowledge whether it is the same person.

Mr. WALTER. Isn't it a waste of time to interrogate this witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hear the testimony of Mr. Charles?

Mr. DWORKIN. I heard most of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Charles testified that you were the first person who interviewed him about his becoming a member of the Communist Party. Was it a truthful statement or not?

Mr. DWORKIN. Judging by his testimony this morning—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you answer the question?

Mr. DWORKIN. I am answering it. I don't tell you how to word your questions. Don't tell me how to answer it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Answer the question.

Mr. DWORKIN. I am answering the question. It is against the best precepts of the Jewish and the Irish people. I am not going to be accused by an informer.

Mr. WALTER. What do you mean by an informer?

Mr. DWORKIN. I assume you were in the hearing room this morning?

Mr. WALTER. Indeed I was deeply impressed. What do you mean by an informer?

Mr. DWORKIN. The Jewish people are interested in the history of informers. Not only do they shun them when they are alive but they won't permit them burial when they die. That is what we mean. Here is a man who will sell any kind of testimony for any sum of money.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is his testimony with regard to you true or false?

Mr. DWORKIN. I have tried to make it plain that even to consider the name of that witness would be completely repugnant to my sense of self-respectability and decencies, and I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DWORKIN. Evidently you must be hard of hearing. I refuse to answer questions that pertain to my association, organizations, or any organizations I belong to. They are my personal rights, and I refuse to answer under the first, fifth, and sixth amendments.

Mr. KEARNEY. If you are not a member of the Communist Party, will you so state? The witness may stand aside.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think he should be directed to answer as to whether he is a member or not a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. DWORKIN. All I can do is to say that I refuse on the grounds of the first, the fifth, and the sixth amendments.

Mr. KEARNEY. The witness may stand aside.

Mr. DWORKIN. Does that mean I may go back to work now?

Mr. KEARNEY. You may go back to work.

Mr. DWORKIN. Then I cannot make any statement?

Mr. WALTER. If you have a written statement, you can leave it.

Mr. DWORKIN. That is what I meant.

Mr. WALTER. You just leave the statement here, and we will insert it in the record.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. I. Nathan Sidman. Will you come forward, please, sir.

Mr. SCOTT GRAY. I represent Mr. Sidman. He just stepped out of the room and I can get him here in about 2 minutes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you please do so? While waiting for that witness, I will call Mr. Joseph Crago.

Mr. GRAY. Here is Mr. Sidman.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. KEARNEY. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SIDMAN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF I. NATHAN SIDMAN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, SCOTT W. GRAY

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. SIDMAN. I. Nathan Sidman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mr. SIDMAN. I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. GRAY. Scott Gray, 5 First Street, Troy, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you born?

Mr. SIDMAN. New York City, November 1910.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. SIDMAN. Troy.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Troy?

Mr. SIDMAN. Approximately 19 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your profession?

Mr. SIDMAN. I am an attorney, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been engaged in the practice of your profession in Troy?

Mr. SIDMAN. For 19 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, briefly, what your educational and professional training has been?

Mr. SIDMAN. Well, I went to the Albany public schools, University of Michigan, and Albany Law School.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Sidman, the committee has received evidence here this morning and also in 1953 concerning the activities of the Communist Party in Troy, N. Y., and its relationship to the American Labor Party. The information the committee has is that you should be in a position to give the committee information relating to that

connection. My first question to you is this. Did you observe or have you observed any effort on the part of the Communist Party in Troy to control or influence the conduct of the organization known as the American Labor Party in Troy?

Mr. SIDMAN. I must refuse to answer that question on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you refuse to answer it on those grounds?

Mr. SIDMAN. I do, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. We have heard testimony by Mr. Charles here this morning, Mr. Sidman, that the first meeting of the Communist Party he attended, he attended in your home, that he was brought there by Mr. Harold Klein. Did he ever appear in a Communist Party meeting in your home?

Mr. SIDMAN. I must refuse to testify to that on the same grounds.

Mr. WALTER. You say, "I must."

Mr. SIDMAN. From what I have heard, sir, I think I would rather refuse on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Do you refuse?

Mr. SIDMAN. I do so, sir.

(Upon order of the chairman of the subcommittee, certain remarks were ordered stricken from the record.)

Mr. SCHERER. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SIDMAN. I refuse to answer that on the basis of the first and fifth amendments.

Mr. SCHERER. Are you a member of it now?

Mr. SIDMAN. I refuse to answer that.

Mr. KEARNEY. The witness may stand aside.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Joseph Crago, will you come forward, please, sir.

Mr. KEARNEY. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. CRAGO. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH A. CRAGO, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, ALBERT L. COLLOMS

Mr. COLLOMS. Albert L. Colloms, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, counsel for Mr. Crago.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. CRAGO. Joseph A. Crago.

Mr. TAVENNER. The counsel who accompanies you has identified himself. When and where were you born, Mr. Crago?

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Tavenner, I was born in Brooklyn on January 8, 1913.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your profession or occupation?

Mr. CRAGO. I am a public accountant.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you reside?

Mr. CRAGO. Where do I reside?

Mr. TAVENNER. In what city?

Mr. CRAGO. I reside in the township of East Greenbush, Waters Road, East Greenbush, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is a suburb of what city?

Mr. CRAGO. It is a suburb of Albany.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in the vicinity of Albany?

Mr. CRAGO. I have lived in the Albany area since 1939.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your formal educational training has been?

Mr. CRAGO. I attended public high school and am a graduate of college with a degree of bachelor of business administration.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you complete your business training?

Mr. CRAGO. In New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. What college?

Mr. CRAGO. College of the City of New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date of the completion of your college work?

Mr. CRAGO. I think I left full-time school—it was in 1934, and we had taken some classes, post-graduate classes after that.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been the nature of your employment since you have been in the Albany area, which I believe began in 1939?

Mr. CRAGO. Well, the occasion for my coming to Albany was an appointment to a clerical job in the State.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you employed by the State?

Mr. CRAGO. I worked there until 1941. I forget the exact date, and then I worked for private industry. Then I was called into the Army. I went into the Army in 1942. I was discharged from the Army in 1946. I went back to work in private industry in 1946 and in 1948 I started for myself as a public accountant and I have been working at that since.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at any time that you were employed by the State government in Albany?

Mr. CRAGO. Sir, I refuse that question. I refuse to answer it on the grounds that you have no jurisdiction to question my political beliefs, which is the first amendment, and I certainly must refuse to answer it on the grounds that I be not forced to bear witness against myself, and I must also excuse myself on the grounds that I have not the right to question witnesses, which I would certainly demand should I have the permission to.

Mr. SCHERER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CRAGO. Sir, I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CRAGO. That is the same question.

Mr. TAVENNER. No; it is not.

Mr. CRAGO. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the first, the fifth, and the sixth amendments.

Mr. KEARNEY. If you are not a member of the Communist Party, would you so state?

Mr. CRAGO. Sir, that is the same question, except that it is loaded so that I may be tricked to answer it. I refuse to answer it. I think my political beliefs are my own and neither Congress nor its committee has the right to question my political beliefs. I might state that my political activity has always been open, that I do not believe in any conspiratorial actions, that I certainly do not believe in force or violence, and that my activity has always demonstrated that. I might

state that I do not believe in accepting orders from anyone, and I resent being accused of being a dupe for anybody.

Mr. KEARNEY. If you will answer my question, I will let you talk all day.

Mr. CRAGO. I have a written statement which explains my political beliefs.

Mr. KEARNEY. Will you hand it up? Are you there, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. No further questions.

Mr. KEARNEY. The witness may be excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. KEARNEY. The hearing will recess for 5 minutes.

(Whereupon there was a short recess at 3:10 p. m.)

AFTER RECESS

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call at this time Mr. John Edward Marqusee. Mr. Marqusee, will you come forward please, sir?

Mr. KEARNEY. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MARQUSEE. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN EDWARD MARQUSEE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, LOUIS P. EISNER

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. MARQUSEE. John Edward Marqusee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mr. MARQUSEE. I am, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself for the record, please?

Mr. EISNER. Louis P. Eisner, 32 East 57th Street, New York City. This is a situation in which I am really more than counsel. This lad's grandfather was my partner for 20 years. We propose to raise no legal questions whatsoever. I am here merely as a prompter in case Johnny forgets a detail or two. We appeared before you in executive session, you may recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; I thought so. When and where were you born, Mr. Marqusee?

Mr. MARQUSEE. In the city of New York, February 16, 1928.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. MARQUSEE. In Queens, New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your educational training has consisted of?

Mr. MARQUSEE. I attended Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations between the years of 1947 and 1951. I graduated from that school. I went to Boston University School of Law, 1952. In 1952-53 I was a student at the New York School of Law, and I am presently completing my law curriculum at that school.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell your last name?

Mr. MARQUSEE. M-a-r-q-u-s-e-e.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you matriculate at Cornell University?

Mr. MARQUSEE. In September of 1947.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what branch or division of the school were you enrolled?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I was a student in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, which is a part of Cornell University.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course that you took at Cornell, in the field of industrial relations, did you engage in fieldwork in the summertime as part of your course?

Mr. MARQUESEE. The school has a theoretical requirement that every student should put forth his efforts in securing a job during the summer, during the intervening summers of his 4-year program, 1 summer with a labor union, 1 with a management group, if possible, and 1 summer with a neutral agency, such as a mediation agency or arbitration service. This requirement was in effect, and every student was to have made reasonable attempts to conform with that requirement.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you conform with it?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Satisfactorily to graduate. I had a summer of employment with a labor union. I had a summer of what was satisfactory as far as management was concerned. I never had any employment with a neutral agency of any kind.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you have employment with a labor union as part of your course?

Mr. MARQUESEE. In the summer of 1948.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which you became employed in the field of labor and by whom?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Before I entered Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations, I had never had any experience with unions, and I was particularly anxious, having completed most of my first year to have some experience and to acquaint myself somewhat with trade unionism, and the school had a placement department. I went to that placement department and asked if I could secure a job with a union. I had heard the school had some job opportunities available with various unions.

As a consequence of that discussion with the placement office, I was told by the placement officer in the department that several names would be included on a list to be sent to local No. 301 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, which at that time was CIO, and my name, if I so chose, was to be amongst them, and I said I wanted employment with a labor union and it was included. I was instructed that once the list had been sent in to go ahead on my own and secure that job, which I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee where local No. 301 had its center of operations?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Local No. 301 is the union which has jurisdiction over the General Electric plant in New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you go to Schenectady?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I did. I wrote a letter first to the union in which, as I recall, I briefly told them it was my understanding I had been included on a list, that I was interested in securing a job. I told them I would come up for an interview. I went up. It was a brief one. Subsequently, I met with the assistant business agent. Subsequent to that, I was told I had the job.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the assistant business agent?

Mr. MARQUESEE. It was a Victor Pasch.

Mr. TAVENNER. As a result, you were employed there for the summer?

Mr. MARQUESEE. For a period of 7 or 8 weeks.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your duties?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Well, I was called, and for the first few weeks, when I was there, there were menial tasks of clerical work in the office and odd jobs around, but I had the opportunity to attend the meetings, the executive board meetings, some of them, and the shop meetings, and the membership meetings, and in these odd tasks and in attendance, I observed and the weeks went by.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there any particular phase of the activity of that union in which you spent a greater part of your time than others?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Well, it was during the summer of 1948 that the local No. 301 took an official position of some kind in an endorsement of its union president, who was running in the Democratic primaries for Congressman, and this same union president had already secured the nomination of the American Labor Party, and the union then as part of the political party took upon itself the securing of this Mr. Andrews Peterson's nomination in the fight which followed his nomination by the American Labor Party. It was suggested that I get active in this. I certainly wanted to. It was a part of union activity, and I wanted to expose myself as much as possible to everything that was going on so I did take part in this campaign.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were the campaign headquarters through which this work was performed?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Theoretically, it was an independent union campaign to promote Mr. Peterson's name in the Democratic Party primary, but in practice, Mr. Peterson had already gotten the nomination of the American Labor Party whose headquarters were in a store in the same building that the United Electric Local No. 301 headquarters were, and it was downstairs, so that there was a constant intercourse of exchange of information and suggestions and planning of programs and strategy, and so I would say that the headquarters of both—the union were upstairs and the American Labor Party downstairs.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the head of the American Labor Party with whom you worked in that connection?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I am sorry I don't know who the head was. The functionary of the American Labor Party at that time, who had the position of executive secretary, was Robert Northrup.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had you known Mr. Robert Northrup before this activity?

Mr. MARQUESEE. No. I had known no one in it. I hadn't been in Schenectady before. I met Northrup as a result of my participation in this political campaign.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become well acquainted with Mr. Northrup?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you living at this time?

Mr. MARQUESEE. When I first came to Schenectady I lived at the YMCA in Schenectady, and then I lived there for perhaps 3 weeks,

about that period of time. In the course of my contact with Bob Northrup, he asked if I would like to live at his house and take a room there for which I was to pay some informal arrangement of rent and it seemed a lot more appealing to me, and I had some regard for him. I moved into Bob Northrup's house, which was a two-family house in Schenectady, some time, I would say, in the last week of July or the first week of August of that summer, 1948.

MR. TAVENNER. This was a two-family house?

MR. MARQUSEE. That is correct.

MR. TAVENNER. What was the name of the family living in the other part of the house?

MR. MARQUSEE. I believe the name of the family was Ellis.

MR. TAVENNER. Do you recall his first name?

MR. MARQUSEE. Rudy. He was known as Rudy Ellis.

MR. TAVENNER. Prior to your taking this position for the summer with No. 301, had you ever been affiliated in any way with this Communist Party?

MR. MARQUSEE. Never. As a matter of fact, I don't know whether I ever had a contact with the Communist Party prior to taking that job.

MR. TAVENNER. Can you say the same thing for the end of your summer time?

MR. MARQUSEE. No, I can't.

MR. TAVENNER. At United Electric?

MR. MARQUSEE. No.

MR. TAVENNER. Just tell the committee what occurred, please, with reference to your affiliation with the Communist Party as a result of the experience that you had with Local No. 301 of the United Electric.

MR. MARQUSEE. After I had lived with the Northrups for a week or two, perhaps, I was asked by Bob Northrup if I would like to go to a Communist Party meeting at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn who was the national Communist leader was to speak on the Communist approach to contemporary events and international questions.

MR. TAVENNER. Let's pinpoint the time. When was it?

MR. MARQUSEE. That was in the first or second week of August 1948.

MR. TAVENNER. Well, he asked you if you would like to go to this Communist Party affair?

MR. MARQUSEE. That is correct.

MR. TAVENNER. Did you go?

MR. MARQUSEE. I did.

MR. TAVENNER. Tell the committee, please, all you can recall about that meeting.

MR. MARQUSEE. The meeting was held in the home of a Mr. Sidney Friedlander whom I believe lived in Scotia, a suburb of Schenectady.

MR. TAVENNER. Do you know what position Mr. Friedlander had at that time in his local?

MR. MARQUSEE. I know that he was a very active member of the local, and I had seen him up at the local headquarters on a number of occasions in the short period of time, and I think——

MR. TAVENNER. If you don't know, don't state.

MR. MARQUSEE. I am not sure. I went to this meeting and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was there and spoke for a short period of time, and there were a few others at the meeting. It was subsequent to

this meeting that I was asked if I wanted to learn more of the Communist Party and its activities and policies and programs and so forth.

Bob Northrup asked me that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that at the meeting that night?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I believe the meeting was held in the afternoon, and I think this took place as we were driving away from the meeting or perhaps a little social discussion after the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did you tell Mr. Northrup when he asked you if you wanted to obtain more information regarding the Communist Party?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I said, "Yes; I would be interested in learning," and, frankly, I had a high regard for Bob Northrup and the people I had met whom I associated with the Communist movement appeared to be active people. It was my first experience with anything that involved social reform or political activity of any kind, and I never had any contact with Communists before. I wasn't aware of the consequences of my decision at that time, but I simply said I did want to learn more about it, and if he cared to have me, I would go to the other meetings and take part. He suggested this was a good way to learn about the Communist Party and the Communist program, by learning it from the authoritative sources, the members themselves.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become a member of the Communist Party as a result of this experience?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you issued a Communist Party card?

Mr. MARQUESEE. That I never have been sure of. I was issued a card of some kind, which I recall was a constitution of the Communist Party. There was no question I was a member of the Communist Party. The only people at these meetings were members of the Communist Party. How long they had been in, I had no knowledge. I wanted to learn more about it. It subsequently confirmed what I had thought.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell who were the other persons present at this first meeting that you attended at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Bob Northrup was there. Sidney Friedlander was there. His wife, Mrs. Friedlander, was there. A Metty Fernandez.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell that?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I believe it is F-e-r-n-a-n-d-e-z, and I believe there were 1 or 2 others whose names I can't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. In your discussions with Mr. Northrup, were you informed by him as to what advantage there would be to you to join the Communist Party and become a member of it?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Some week or 2 or 3 weeks after I went to this meeting and joined the Communist Party, and I believe just a week prior to when I was to leave my employment with the local and go home for a vacation and continue my schooling in the Cornell School of Industrial and Labor Relations, we had a few discussions along these lines in which he asked me if I had an interest in trade unionism, if I had an interest in making a career in the trade-union movement, enthusiasm for the labor movement, and I said I did, based on my short experience with the UE. At that time, I felt it was a dynamic thing, and I did

have an interest. The general tenor of what he expressed to me was, first of all, that the trade-union-movement leadership from the viewpoint that Communists should come from the ranks of the workers and that the best way to develop into leadership in the trade-union movement, the best way to make a contribution from a Communist view was to go into the shop, and he urged me to secure employment in the General Electric at that time and not go back to school.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were discouraged in not completing your education along the lines you had planned it?

Mr. MARQUSEE. In effect, yes. I had a similar discussion with another person.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was that?

Mr. MARQUSEE. Hal Klein, who was a functionary of the Communist Party of that area. He made the same point on a few occasions and further stated that the best training for an analysis and an insight into what makes up good trade-union leadership in his viewpoint was a membership in the Communist Party and background in the Communist Party and a background in the Communist Party while employed as a rank-and-file worker in the plant, and the tenor of both of these discussions was to urge me to stay on in Schenectady.

Mr. WALTER. The thing that has impressed me, not only in this hearing, but at similar ones, is the fact that the UE is not able to provide the kind of leadership that you talk about because of the leaders they have. They don't produce the militant program that other trade-union leaders do because they are afraid of the result that the workers themselves suffer and don't get what they would get if they were members of organizations that are not dominated by communism.

Mr. KEARNEY. Would you mind repeating the name of that individual you named who was the Communist organizer in Schenectady.

Mr. MARQUSEE. Harold Klein.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you return and resume your studies, or did you follow the suggestions made by Harold Klein and Mr. Northrup that you go into the shop and begin your career in the field of industrial relations that way?

Mr. MARQUSEE. No; I didn't follow their suggestions at all. Independent of family pressure, of which there would have been considerable, I had always wanted to be an attorney, which was in the back of my mind from the very day I started school, and I also had simply not enough enthusiasm for that suggestion nor was I convinced of its constructive value, and I told them I wasn't interested at that time in staying there, and I told them I was going back to Cornell to complete my education.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, prior to the termination of your work that summer, did you attend other meetings of the Communist Party?

Mr. MARQUSEE. Yes; I recall having attended one other.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee about that please. Where and when was it held and who was there?

Mr. MARQUSEE. That meeting was held in the other part of this two-family house in which the Northrups lived at that time and which was owned or rented, I am sure, by the Ellis family.

Mr. TAVENNER. Rudy Ellis's family?

Mr. MARQUSEE. That is correct, and there were, I would say, about a dozen people at that meeting, and it was at that meeting that Harold

Klein did almost all the talking, and primarily, there was discussion about the approach to the fight for peace and the fight for freedom, and there was also some discussion at that meeting about a better recruitment program for the Communist Party of the area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was present as well as you can recall?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Well, there was Harold Klein and the Ellis's, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Dick Linsley, who was a UE organizer at the time, and Harry Mazur.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I am not sure. I believe—M-a-z-e-r. There were others at that meeting whose names I do not recall. I can only name a few of them, and, as I recall, there were about a dozen people at the meeting itself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there any other occasion when you were present during a conversation relating to some business or some activity of the Communist Party that you can recall?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I recall having gone over to the apartment in which Hal Klein, the district organizer, lived and the situation stands out because, as I look back in retrospect, it seems to be an illustration of the kind of clandestine guidance that, knowingly or unknowingly, the Communists attempt to give to movements which refrain from any labor-supported or Communist head. It was in relation to the American Labor Party campaign for endorsing Peterson. I recall going over to Klein's house late in the evening at which time it was known that Peterson had not won. I recall quite clearly that Klein had come back from a trip and Klein was analyzing where the Communists had failed and placing part of the responsibility on the failure of the Democratic primaries as far as the union was concerned on the Communist inability to support correctly or to be sufficiently active in the election campaign.

Mr. SCHERER. During your previous experience with the Communist Party, did you form any conclusions as to the interest in the party dominating the union?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I don't think I can testify intelligently on the party's interest in dominating the local, from personal experience. There are other instances in my membership in the Communist Party on which I can testify of what I consider Communist offensive domination, but not in regard to No. 301. I went to two meetings in Schenectady. I went to those party meetings. I think I was 19 or 20 at that time. I had never been in the union hall before.

Mr. SCHERER. I will make my question broader. From all of your experience with the Communist Party, did you form any conclusions as to the Communist Party's attempt to control any union or the unions in which they were interested?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Well, subsequently I became a business agent of a bartenders' local in Ithaca, and during the time that I was a business agent for that union, which was for a period of about 8 or 9 months, I was approached on any number of occasions and urged to take a more Communist position in my leadership in that union. So far as unions are concerned, this would be the only experience in which I could testify in an enlightened way about it. Bob Johnston, who was the Communist Party organizer for the southern tier of New York, approached me on any number of occasions and told me my failure to

try to get women into the bartenders' union, that my failure to get political action in the union, my failure in not raising political issues in the union, was an opportunist view.

I am sure that many Communists, very sincerely motivated young people, would deny that the Communists tried to dominate the very nature of their clandestine character, in which the whole concept of sending party members out into groups—I am sure they would never use the term “infiltrated” and I am sure many of the people I know they were not infiltrating. There was no question but that it was to guide the action, by this concept of self-criticism, and the determination of policy of an individual by a group. So far as unions, the only position on which I can testify, is the position as business agent in Ithaca.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the circumstances under which you took that position as business agent of the bartenders' local?

Mr. MARQUESE. When I got to Ithaca in the fall of 1948 I worked very actively in behalf of the American Labor Party candidate running for a State officer. His name was Carl Golden. He was also president of the local bartenders, which, for all purposes, was almost a defunct union. It had a membership of 15 or 20. Dues hadn't been collected. No contracts were signed. He said if he got the guys in the union to agree, would I be interested in taking the business agent's job at some nominal salary, \$15 a month or something like that. I was enthused about it. I thought it would give me more experience. The suggestion was broached at a meeting, and I was accepted, and I worked in that union from the fall of 1949 to the spring of 1950 and it was during that period of time the union membership did grow, and we did sign some 15 or 20 contracts, I believe, and essentially, all the members of that union were interested—it was a social medium. It was a protective device in the event their wages should be cut. It was a protective device to better their economic conditions. I have personally no knowledge of any Communist in that union. Both the criticisms and the suggestion that were given to me by Bob Johnston and other Communists were to use more personal influence in guiding the union along lines which they considered trade lines, which were really Communist lines.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you give the committee the names of any other persons you can now recall who tried to influence you to work more in behalf of the Communist Party while acting as business agent for this local union?

(At this point Mr. Walter left the hearing room.)

Mr. MARQUESE. I would say that the prime mover was Bob Johnston and that the other discussions I had along those lines weren't held in party meetings but during my social contact whom I had knowledge of as Communists. I think on their part, it was rather casual and academic discussion, because most of these people were students, but I think on the part of Bob Johnston, it was very serious. As a matter of fact, I recall that Bob Johnston had said he discussed this situation with some leader in the Communist Party. I recall that trade unions in the hands of Communists were very few, and he gave the appearance of its being a good deal more significant than, in effect, it was. It was a small bartenders' union.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your testimony indicates that you continue to attend the Communist Party meetings after returning to Cornell from your summer's work with local No. 301.

Mr. MARQUESEE. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what the nature of your activities were after your return to Cornell that fall.

Mr. MARQUESEE. Are you asking a question in relation to Communist Party activities?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. MARQUESEE. Before I left Schenectady, Harold Klein—after I had told him my decision not to accept the suggestion of staying in Schenectady, based on my desire to finish my education and go on to a legal education, Hal Klein told me I would certainly be interested in continuing my Communist Party activities, and I would be contacted by someone at Cornell's campus. This was some time in August. I went home for about a month and returned to Cornell in the fall of 1948. A few weeks after I was back at Cornell, I spoke to 2 brothers who were then fellow students of mine in the school of industrial relations and who had a reputation of either being Communists or very close to Communists, and I simply said to them, "Are you members of the Communist Party?" and they said they were and did I think I was. I said I would like to go to the meetings or the discussions and they said they would arrange it, which they did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were those individuals?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Loubell, David and Jon Loubell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether the first name was Jon?

Mr. MARQUESEE. That is correct. J-o-n. Jon Loubell and David Loubell.

Mr. TAVENNER. J-o-n?

Mr. MARQUESEE. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether that was an abbreviation of his correct name?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I knew these boys quite well and I had, to be very frank, real affection for them, and I still have real affection, and regardless of the laughter in the back of the room, I don't think there is any inconsistency in having real affection for them and hating the philosophy they are identified with. As a matter of fact, it is still my right to have respect for the philosophy, which I don't consider so democratic.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have made up your mind to fight—

Mr. MARQUESEE. It is not the philosophy for me, and it is not consistent with the values I consider for a democratic American.

Mr. KEARNEY. Philosophies are not for the country either.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I would agree with you very definitely.

Mr. SCHERER. It is more than a philosophy. The Communist Party is not a political party as we know political parties. It is a conspiracy. It has been so established by the highest courts in this country. It is a conspiracy and dominated by a foreign power.

Mr. MARQUESEE. It is secretive. It meets in a clandestine way. Its members are unwilling to come out to the public. But I must say this, and my opinion makes this all the more tragic. The majority of my experience was with young people, and I would appeal for understanding of these young people. Perhaps, because of the exclusive

character of my experience, I might overemphasize this. I was among those young people, and with the exception of some, who were drawn in for psychological reasons—some were malcontents who joined any movement—the bulk of the young people that I met in the Communist Party were unfortunately, highly and sincerely motivated, and if their energies had been channeled in other directions the bulk of them would have made wonderful citizens. The worst of it is that a great majority of them make good students. They are very bright. They get into the Communist Party, and into dogmas, and it is hard to break away.

Mr. TAVENNER. The reasons you have assigned, the results you have described, form the very basis of the decision of the Communists to attempt to infiltrate the schools and to reach young men, intelligent young men, during impressionable years of their lives, and that does make it more tragic.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I have no idea but that this has been discussed constantly, but the net effect of Communist practices and their work on student campuses is by means of flattery, by appeal to the most idealistic and the finest ideas in the student by appeal to social comparison, and that is what draws them into the movement.

Mr. TAVENNER. These young people do not realize the real objective of the Communist Party.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I agree.

Mr. TAVENNER. They don't understand that it is a conspiracy.

Mr. MARQUESEE. In my opinion, the bulk of them are unable to see the tremendous gaps and the double standards in the Communist philosophy and illustrative of this, I will never forget—they will speak for endless hours on the lack of civil liberties in Spain, and as soon as you get to the lack of civil liberties in the Soviet Union, their response is, "I am not a citizen of the Soviet Union." Their philosophy is inconsistent and unfortunate.

Mr. SCHERER. They look at the Communist Party as an attractive philosophy, do they not?

Mr. MARQUESEE. They are essentially want a better social condition. They are well meaning young people who are horribly misled.

Mr. SCHERER. It appeals to them as an attractive economy.

Mr. MARQUESEE. This group, I would agree—yes, sir. There were some who came into it for other reasons, a multitude of reasons.

Mr. SCHERER. And in 99.44 percent there is not a disloyal bone in their bodies.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I agree with you, and I think if there is a constructive function this committee could have, I hope we could bring that message across to these young people.

Mr. SCHERER. They don't understand they are being used.

Mr. MARQUESEE. They would deny that.

Mr. SCHERER. And the conspiracy itself doesn't believe in the philosophy it promulgates.

Mr. MARQUESEE. Correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the chief activities of the Communist Party group at Cornell during the period when you were a member of it, which controlled the interest of those young people who were members and engaged their attention?

Mr. MARQUESEE. My membership in the Communist Party in Ithaca consisted of 2 sides: (1) My activity in what was called the downtown group; and the other, the student group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Speak of the student group first.

Mr. MARQUESEE. During the latter stages of my membership in the Communist Party, there was in existence at Cornell the Labor Youth League, and in my opinion it provided nothing more than a respectable vehicle through which young Communists could communicate their program to the other students. In my experience, every Labor Youth League member was a Communist Party member. Their activities in the Communist Party meetings, their role, and that is the expression that I believe was used, of individual students was evaluated as to where they could make the best contribution on the campus and the students would be in different organizations of different kinds. Certainly there was emphasis given to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. There was emphasis for temporary committees relating to peace and international events. There was emphasis given to work in the Young Progressives of America during its existence. They directed students to work in all sorts of relatively nonpolitical organizations in order for them to get what was stated as "roots" and, then, there was independent Labor Youth League activity, which was, in effect, a Communist Party activity.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall any special projects of the Labor Youth League which were sponsored by the Communist Party; for instance, was there any publication used for the carrying on of Communist Party propaganda among the student body?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Yes; there was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us about that, please.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I can't recall the exact dates, but I would say the spring of 1950 and the fall of 1950 and the spring of 1951 and perhaps some months prior to that period there was in existence a publication which was mailed and distributed personally and handed out, published by the Labor Youth League, and it was a very straightforward presentation of the Marxist and Communist approach on these questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall the name of the pamphlet?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I can't recall the name. It was stated on the pamphlet, "A Publication of the Cornell Chapter of the Labor Youth League."

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the name "The Challenge" ring a bell?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I can't recall. I am sorry. I believe the name "Challenge" is familiar. I believe that is a national publication of the Labor Youth League. This was a local publication, mimeographed by the Cornell student members of the Labor Youth League and put out exclusively for the students. This was on specific local conditions on the campus.

Mr. KEARNEY. You mentioned that most of the members of the Labor Youth League were members of the Communist Party. During your student days how many known Communists did you run across?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Are you referring to graduate students, exclusively Cornell students and graduate students?

Mr. SCHERER. A minute number whatever it is.

Mr. MARQUESEE. Certainly minute compared to the total student population of Cornell. I think it would be around 25.

Mr. KEARNEY. What was the student population?

Mr. MARQUESEE. About 10,000.

Mr. KEARNEY. That is a pretty good record for a university.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I would say it is a good tribute to Cornell students for a number of reasons.

Mr. KEARNEY. That ratio amazed me, when I have heard that Cornell is a hotbed for communism. When you take the figure you have enumerated I think they have to be complimented rather than have it bandied around the country.

MARQUESEE. As a young man who has had the experience I have had, I would say it also could give us real faith, because while on one hand over 99 percent of the Cornell students would have protected the right of these small groups to assembly in discussion, they would almost completely refrain from taking any part in their activity, and the only time they did was when it was a broad issue, and they had no knowledge then this group was being rather actively guided by the Labor Youth League. I agree it is a tribute to both the university and student body.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether any of the leaders in this group of Communists to which you have referred were members of the Communist Party before they came to Cornell?

Mr. MARQUESEE. If I did, it would only be hearsay.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you learn it from the individuals themselves? I don't want you to state what one individual said regarding another individual, but in the course of your conversations with any of them, did they admit to you that they had been members of the Communist Party before coming to Cornell?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I recall specifically that David and Jon Loubell told me they had been, which, incidentally would have had them in the Communist Party at the age of 16, and I think it has some significance in trying to illustrate that while on one hand they are bright and highly sincere young men, on the other hand, they haven't had the opportunity to be exposed to the very philosophy they think is democratic.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were any of the members of this group engaged in graduate studies at the university?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Yes; there were some.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many were graduate students?

Mr. MARQUESEE. About 5.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, the names of the graduate students who were members of this group?

Mr. MARQUESEE. These people that I have been to Communist Party meetings with during the period of time I was in the Communist Party at Cornell—Walter Wiggins, who was a law student there, was in and also expelled from the Communist Party while I was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. I would like for you to indicate in every instance where you know whether the individual withdrew from the Communist Party at any time.

Mr. MARQUESEE. There was a Frank Rosenfeld, who was also a law student at Cornell at that time, and although he was involved in this expulsion business, I am not sure as to whether or not he ever left the

party. He was a member of the party at the time I was at Cornell. There was a Lee Benson, who was a graduate student in the history department when he was expelled under the same circumstances that Mr. Wiggins was expelled from the party. There was a David Brownstone, who was a law student, and his wife, Lila Brownstone. He was expelled from Cornell University, and he left Cornell.

Mr. TAVENNER. That ends the list of those who were in the graduate department who were members. Will you tell the committee who were the leaders of the undergraduate group in the Communist Party activities. I am not asking for rank and file members, just the leaders.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I would say David and Jon Loubell were very active. Samuel Suckow was an active leader. Mary Woods was an active leader. Max Finestone.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Do you have personal knowledge of any Communist Party activities of Mary Woods, outside of her work on the campus?

Mr. MARQUESEE. None. These are people I attended Communist Party meetings with, and in my judgment, based on your question of asking for leadership, would be considered leadership in the undergraduate group of the Communist Party of Cornell. There was Max Finestone and Eleanor Valden, and then, there were others.

Mr. TAVENNER. There were others that you consider were not leaders—do you mean?

Mr. MARQUESEE. They were not as active in leadership as these people were. These people were the most active in leadership during the time I was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest we ask the names of the other persons involved there, who were not outstanding leaders of this group, in an executive session, with the idea that those names will be held by the committee until further disclosures show what course of action the committee should take with regard to those individuals.

Mr. KEARNEY. Yes; we will take those up in executive session.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that your activities in Cornell were divided between the undergraduate group in a group within the city of Ithaca.

Mr. MARQUESEE. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did it occur that you became interested in this group of party members in the city of Ithaca?

Mr. MARQUESEE. When I first returned to Cornell from my employment there was some discussion as to what my role would be, in the sense it is being used, as to what I would do politically, and there was a need at that time for someone to work very actively in the American Labor Party downtown, and I was told of the existence of a downtown group, and shortly after, some meetings of the undergraduate Communist group which I attended when I first got back in the fall of 1948, I was shifted to the downtown group as a result of their decision to be active in the American Labor Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of whose decision?

Mr. MARQUESEE. That was a decision of the committee called, I believe, the central committee or the executive committee. What it was in effect—

Mr. TAVENNER. Of what?

Mr. MARQUSEE. Of the Communist Party of Ithaca area. That committee was composed of representatives from 3 groups: (1) The downtown group; (2) the student group; and (3) a group which I can only assume existed from discussions I have heard in the other 2 groups that I attended meetings with, a faculty group.

Mr. SCHERER. This activity that you have been describing extended over that period?

Mr. MARQUSEE. The fall of 1948 to the spring of 1951.

Mr. SCHERER. As late as 1951?

Mr. MARQUSEE. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. You state that you had reason to believe from your discussions in the undergraduate group and in the downtown group and there was a faculty group. What is the basis for that conclusion on your part?

Mr. MARQUSEE. When there was a need for funds to be raised either for the Daily Worker campaign, or some other Communist campaign, the statement was often made, particularly by Robert Johnston—

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was Bob Johnston?

Mr. MARQUSEE. He was the liaison between the rather isolated Communist groups in Ithaca and the leadership of the Communist Party elsewhere. He would say that so much has to be raised, the quota is so much from this area. The quota of the downtown group is so much, and the student group is so much, and I think we can get so much from the faculty group. It was based on that statement. I have no other knowledge of it. It was from that statement that I assumed that there was a faculty group in existence in addition to which there was discussion by representatives of this executive committee during which time, occasionally, he would say the representative of the faculty said so and so. There weren't great precautions taken so far as the students were concerned for secrecy. I think primarily that many of them weren't fully aware of the conditions of what they were doing. There was a tremendous amount of precaution as far as the faculty group was concerned. There were evidently a great many precautions taken. Of course, the students were known and they were curious students as to whether a faculty group was in existence and which faculty persons were on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. You never discovered guidance given by the faculty members to your student body group?

Mr. MARQUSEE. Never.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us the names of the members of the downtown group of the Communist Party in Ithaca with whom you met as Communist Party members?

Mr. MARQUSEE. Some of the members of the downtown group weren't downtown people at all in the sense you and I would consider downtown people. They were simply students more mature or who couldn't find a role in the student activity, or who, because of some reason, were thought to be more valuable downtown. Some of these people were students in the downtown group.

Mr. TAVENNER. I stated we would ask you for the names of the student group, who are not much involved in this matter, in the secret session. That is because of their youth, because of all the other things that were involved, but if any of them became members of this downtown group for the Communist Party, we want their names.

Mr. MARQUESEE. In various meetings of the downtown group which I attended, the graduate students whom I mentioned previously in my testimony were Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Rosenfeld, Mr. Brownstone, Mr. Benson—they were all in those meetings. In addition to those people, Homer Owen and his wife; a Mr. Sherman Mitchell, a former Communist functionary; George Cook.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Will you give us all the identifying information you can as you mention these names. With that in mind, will you go back and state the names again?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Mr. Cook. George Cook lived on a farm outside of Ithaca, and I know at one time he was a Communist functionary. His wife, I believe, Melba Cook, was also in the party, and that is the extent to which I could identify them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Proceed.

Mr. MARQUESEE. Sherman Mitchell was a laborer that lived outside of Ithaca on a farm. Homer Owen was a graduate student. His wife was an employee of the university.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of her employment?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Secretarial work of some kind. There was a Neil Kruth (K-r-u-t-h), N-e-i-l, I believe, who lived on a farm outside of Ithaca. There was a Leroy Smith who left the party, was not expelled, but left the party, both joined it and left it during the time I was in the Communist Party there. Then, there was a Victor and Lee Steinhardt. He was a librarian at Cornell, and she was a housewife. Also, under the same circumstances that Mr. Wiggins and Benson were expelled, Hugh and Ann Schaeffer were in the Communist Party and were expelled during that same period of time that the Wiggins' were expelled.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there occasions when functionaries of the Communist Party on a higher level appeared before either your student group or the downtown group of the Communist Party?

Mr. MARQUESEE. The functionary who was there often was Bob Johnston, from Binghamton. Robert Johnston, from Binghamton, who was the Communist Party organizer for the southern tier. He was there quite often, attended meetings, gave a lot of guidance, passed on directives, collected funds, and comparable things. Other than that the only Communist Party functionary I recall meeting was John Noto, from Buffalo, who was a Communist Party organizer, and he came down to talk to me particularly about my position as business agent of the bartenders' union and attempted to give the same line of reasoning that Bob Johnston had given to me on previous occasions.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell his last name?

Mr. MARQUESEE. N-o-t-o, I believe. Those were the only Communist Party functionaries who came to Cornell in my knowledge as such.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have told the committee of the activity of the Communist Party in connection with the American Labor Party in Schenectady. Did you observe any activity of that character in Ithaca?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you describe it to the committee?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I can testify very accurately as to the character of the mechanations that went into the guidance of the American

Labor Party by the Communist Party there. I was very active in the American Labor Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Take as much time as is necessary to give me an accurate picture.

Mr. MARQUESE. In the same vein, there were certainly a very sincere and socially conscious people in the American Labor Party, not Communists. There were also among the Communists active, probably sincere and well-meaning people, but there is no question that whatever the Communist Party said, and that was usually the case, for a bit of action to be taken by the American Labor Party, it was taken, and there were any number of occasions when I was at Communist Party meetings when Bob Johnston would say, "We are going to have the campaign for a particular case." In most cases, these cases were bona fide issues, cases which today I would support, valid issues, but ordinarily coordinated by a Communist-front committee some place nationally. He would say the best medium to work through would be the American Labor Party.

It was accepted as that, so that all the surface determinations of the American Labor Party, almost completely the policy of the American Labor Party was determined by the Communist Party insofar as Ithaca was concerned. I was in the Communist Party for 2 years. I was in the American Labor Party and on the executive committee during that time, and I managed the bulk of the campaigns during that time. So, I myself, unknowingly, carried into effect what I consider the principle of Communist Party guidance and domination of what they would consider a united-front organization. I would say, if you had asked the Communist sincerely if this was true, he might deny it, but, factually, and historically, it is impossible to deny it. They would even say that so and so would be good to head up this committee, or they would even pick out somebody so as to look very casual which personality in the American Labor Party we would suggest that we have a campaign and very casually the person would raise this question.

Mr. SCHERER. You say these issues that were supported were genuine issues, and many times had fine objectives?

Mr. MARQUESE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. And they were promoted by the Communist Party?

Mr. MARQUESE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you later learn from your experience that while the Communist Party interested themselves in these issues they weren't sincerely interested in those objectives but merely used them as a means to attract these types of individuals to the Communist cause?

Mr. MARQUESE. I have to answer that question in two ways. I would say without question, the rank and file Communists, the student Communists, that I knew, if they were in the Communist Party, they were sincerely interested in these issues, but the point is that these issues, if these issues came into fruition so that another organization was created, it would not be too long before that organization took up other issues not quite as genuine.

Mr. SCHERER. I am talking about the functionaries of the Communist Party who interested themselves in promoting these noble objectives and genuine objectives, as you say. I am trying to find out

whether you came to the conclusion that the functionaries in the party, while they promoted and promulgated objectives were they actually sincere in promoting those objectives or did they promote them merely to attract the type of individuals you are talking about to the Communist cause?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I know nothing about the sincerity of the functionaries. There was once a strike on in Cornell University of the building service employees' union during a bitter cold period of time. Bob Johnston suggested to me that we set up a food truck to help feed these pickets. These people had never belonged to a union before. Personally, to me, it was a great idea. They were largely elderly women employed by the university, and in their attempts to get collective bargaining, this was a valid issue. He said, that we should put the "American Labor Club of Ithaca" on it. That time, I disagreed, that the American Labor Party had nothing to do with that strike, that it would prejudice the workers themselves, because of their hatred of the American Labor Party. His response was, "How else are you going to get roots and appeal and attract working people like this to the American Labor Party and get them to understand that the American Labor is their friend." In effect, this serving of coffee wasn't their objective, but if it had been done, the people serving the coffee would have been doing it sincerely. But, in Bob Johnston's opinion, it was to make the American Labor Party more attractive to these people. That situation has been repeated.

Mr. SCHERER. We have had testimony from Negroes who were former members of the Communist Party and who on many occasions told us how the Communist Party had championed the rights of Negroes. They pointed out to us time and time again that the party itself was really not interested in these rights but merely in obtaining Negro converts.

Mr. MARQUESEE. I would agree, but, unfortunately, you have to distinguish between the young Communists that I knew and the real Communists, its leadership. The very character of the Communist Party makes it a vehicle through which sort of clandestine guidance and exploitation is carried on all the time, in my opinion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is there anything you can add to your statement to the committee regarding the connection of the Communist Party with the American Labor Party during the period you were at Cornell?

Mr. MARQUESEE. Nothing, except that I think it can be validly called a Communist-front organization. If they were to call it such, I would have no objections. They don't, and for that reason, it makes it an undemocratic thing.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there occasions when the student group at Cornell was used on the picket line or used in connection with any other strikes, while you were there? I mean used by the Communist Party.

Mr. MARQUESEE. No, sir, I can't remember.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Marqusee, did you have occasion to travel abroad during the period while you were still a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which that occurred?

Mr. MARQUSEE. During the summer of 1950, in the spring prior to that summer, I had planned to go to Europe with my roommate.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Communist Party activities play any part in that decision?

Mr. MARQUSEE. Oh, no. There were some fraternity brothers of mine. Several of them were going to Europe, who had nothing to do with any Communist Party activity. I simply had some funds, and wanted to go to Europe. Subsequent to that decision to go, it came to my attention that a student congress was going to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, at which there was to be representation from 60 or 70 nations amongst them some anti-Communist student representation, England, Scotland, Wales, and so forth, and that there was going to be, an American group of students who were going to this conference. It came to my attention through Communist students, and I think it was made known to me in some periodicals, Labor Youth League. It came to my attention. I was informed if I would be interested in going to Prague, I should go to the committee office in Bleeker Street in New York. The title was "The Committee for International Student Cooperation."

Mr. TAVENNER. Under what name was the conference to be held in Prague?

Mr. MARQUSEE. Under the name of the International Union of Students, which, incidentally, our International Student Association of this country was one of the family members, but later left on the grounds that it was a highly Communist-dominated organization.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was it that made the suggestion to you that you call upon the committee in New York City to arrange about your attendance at this convention?

Mr. MARQUSEE. I know that I had discussions with the Loubell twins, that the place to get information about attendance at the congress was at this committee headquarters in New York City. I went to that committee headquarters. I simply introduced myself, and they quite obviously knew I was coming and knew the kind of political background that I had and they encouraged me. They said it would be perfectly feasible and possible for me to go. The whole meeting didn't take very long. They simply explained the mechanics of how to get my visa. I then applied for a passport, and on my passport I stated I was going to go through Europe as a tourist, and I was going to Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Mr. TAVENNER. Investigations made by this committee of numerous instances when students have attended meetings of this type show that they have not given to the State Department the names of all the countries they expected to visit and were always careful to conceal from the State Department the real purpose.

Mr. MARQUSEE. I am aware of that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given any advice by this committee on this point?

Mr. MARQUSEE. No, but later, when I was at the congress, I learned that almost all of them had excluded the fact that they were going to the Prague conference. In my own case, I stated it in the passport application. There was some delay. I mentioned it to my father that there was such a delay, and he took the bull by the horns and called the State Department in Washington right that minute and said he would like to speak to someone in authority and that his son had not

gotten a passport and if he wasn't to have it, he would like to know but he thought the reason he hadn't gotten it was because he was going to attend the conference. I later got the passport. Upon my return, I returned the passport.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did your father know at that time that you had been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MARQUESEE. I would like to comment on that. My father is a businessman, and my mother is a businesswoman, and we are probably a typical family, Republican and Democratic—my parents. My father was picked out as the outstanding doughboy in World War I, decorated as Sergeant York. I consider him a real patriot in every sense of the word in that he would support and defend every good American institution, and I think he approached my development by simply taking the position that "He has to mature and learn for himself" and in his determinations not to coerce me, I think he never asked me whether I was a member of the Communist Party, but he knew everything I did. He knew I went to Communist Party meetings. I think, further, subsequently—now, he has a great deal of knowledge about the situation. At that time, he didn't know how the Communist Party operated, in the sense that you couldn't go to the Communist Party meetings without being a member. In his conservative manner his was simply an extension of his being straightforward, in saying, "I am for my son having a passport. If he is not to have one, I want him to know it."

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the occasion of the difficulty you had while you were at the meeting in Prague?

Mr. MARQUESEE. The congress in Prague had an attendance of about, I think, somewhere around 20,000 students, a tremendous number coming from some 60 countries, and the American group was supposed to be there in the status of an observer group. Briefly, there were a lot of speeches and resolutions and in a multitude of languages, and they had simultaneous translations provided for and at one conference, a South Korean was speaking and an American, Hal Holman, came down to the table and said, "This is going to be a resolution which will call for the Security Council." Incidentally, I should preface that by saying that the day I left for Europe, the Korean war started, and the congress therefore took place at some stage in the Korean war but he came down to the table and gathered all these 25 or 30 Americans together and said, "There is going to be a resolution suggested by the South Koreans, and there is a telegram to be sent by the United Nations asking them to mediate this dispute." There was a lot of commotion, and within 5 minutes after the resolution had been made, somebody said, "Who is going to second the resolution?" I ended up as the student selected to second the resolution, and we scribbled some notes on a piece of paper. He showed me where to go on the platform. I went to the platform. I made a seconding statement to a resolution that I assumed was the resolution Hal Holman told me was presented. I got down. The following morning, I got a telegram from my mother, I believe, in which great alarm was expressed. What had happened was that as bad as my statement was in retrospect, the UP had made it a good deal worse and made an error in transmitting it to the United States and included things in the resolution which weren't in, and included things in my speech which weren't in. On the basis of that, the president of the university

stated, "If the statements as reported are correct, Marqusee will be expelled." I canceled my ship reservations and came home by plane. I got the American group to signify that I didn't sponsor the resolution, and that it was not a resolution that was anti-American. I went to the United Press, and they were prepared to go to the university. The news manager of the United Press said they would state that an error had been made. The United Press wrote such a letter to the faculty committee on student conduct. I appeared before that committee. At the same time, there was a delegate to the Youth Conference in Prague. He wrote a letter to the effect that, in the tradition of American fair play, it was not what I had said or seconded. In addition to that, I got the best I could, a transcript of the resolution—I never got an official transcript—and presented that and the faculty committee decided on the basis of the United Press statement—they contacted the United Press who said an error had been made—they decided after some hours that I would not be expelled, and I was readmitted to the university. Cornell University issued a statement as well as the United Press.

MR. TAVENNER. As soon as you found out what had occurred, you returned to the United States to straighten this matter out?

MR. MARQUESEE. That is correct.

MR. TAVENNER. You did not stay for the remainder of the convention?

MR. MARQUESEE. I think that was next to the last day that this took place. However, I had the ship there coming home, which I gave to somebody else, and I took a plane home.

MR. KEARNEY. Mr. Counsel, aren't we wandering a little bit afield?

MR. TAVENNER. That was a part of his activity at Prague, and I thought he should have an opportunity to explain it because there has been a lot of publicity about it.

After you returned to Cornell, did you continue in any way to affiliate with the Communist Party?

MR. MARQUESEE. I continued to go to meetings, but I was practically inactive insofar as—other than going to meetings. I went to American Labor Party executive committee meetings. I resigned from my job in the bartenders' union in Ithaca and a great many, many doubts, both in Communist philosophy and about the practices of the Communist Party, as I had seen it, crept in, and I went to maybe 5 or 6 meetings, maybe less, up to January, and then 3 to 4 from January to June 1951. I think it was in April or May. It was quite obvious to people whom I still have high regard for, and there was a social relationship independent of our political relationship, that I had serious doubts, and that I had a lot of very strong feelings about it. There were arguments and encouragement to get active and to stay within the party, and I just left the party as of that date. I became so inactive that by the time I left it, it was a natural jumping-off point.

MR. TAVENNER. You have had no connection with the Communist Party since that time?

MR. MARQUESEE. No.

MR. TAVENNER. I am reminded about the name of Homer Owen. I should state that Mr. Owen has testified in executive session before the committee and has fully cooperated with it, and that he is no longer

a member of the Communist Party and has not been for some time.

Is there anything further you desire to state to the committee regarding your leaving the Communist Party? Are you certain in your own mind that the severance of your ties with the Communist Party is final and complete?

Mr. SCHERER. I think that is obvious. Everything he has said here today shows that.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think so. I want to give him an opportunity to say anything he desires.

Mr. MARQUEE. I think that I am more able today, fortunately as a result of my experience, to see the Communist Party and the Communist philosophy for what it is than if I had not had that experience. I don't mean to say that every student should have that experience. I hope to God they don't.

A good many of the young people whom I was friendly with and for whom I have a great affection, I have either named here today or have named previously in executive session, or I have named in cooperation with other Federal agencies and will name here in this session, and it is not in antagonism to them, but, on the contrary, I have for some of them nothing but an appeal for understanding and I hope that we can convince them that the blindness that they placed on the sides of their eyes in terms of their acceptance of double standards, that is instinctive to the Communist Party when it discusses civil liberties, when it comes to logic of democratic centralism, we put all the authority unchecked into a little central focal point and the sort of things I saw at Czechoslovakia and the sort of completely undemocratic practices of the Communist Party and completely unscientific practices—if students want to be scientific, I would urge them to get out of the Communist Party, and I would say that the same sincere motivation that allowed them and myself at one time to go into the Communist Party, that same motivation could be so well channeled and so well energized elsewhere and made such wonderful use of and in such an overwhelming way. Young Communists can be very intense and can lack humor, and they feel that they have the world on their shoulders, and the history and the destiny of the Soviet Union. I hope in some way I may be able to convince some of these young people the way to have democracy and a better America rests in something other than the Communist Party. A miserable life can rest certainly in such a line.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. KEARNEY. I personally want the witness to know that the committee appreciates his coming here and giving such a frank statement as a former member of the Communist Party. I give you a lot of credit. The other witnesses who will be subpoenaed will return tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The committee will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 4:50 p. m., until 10 a. m., the following day.)

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Real

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—Part 4

*U. S. Congress, House, Committee on
Un-American Activities.*

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

APRIL 8, 1954
(MORNING SESSION)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

INCLUDING INDEX



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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 83D CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—Part 4

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC HEARING—MORNING SESSION

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a. m., in Federal Courtroom No. 1, New Post Office Building, Hon. Gordon H. Scherer (acting chairman) presiding.

Committee member present: Representative Gordon H. Scherer.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Earl L. Fuoss, investigator; and Thomas W. Beale, Sr., chief clerk.

Mr. SCHERER. The committee will be in session.

The record will show that the Honorable Francis Walter was called back to Washington yesterday afternoon on an important matter, and the Honorable Bernard W. Kearney, the chairman of the subcommittee, is ill this morning.

The record will further show that Chairman Harold H. Velde, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has appointed a subcommittee for the hearing this morning consisting of Congressmen Kearney and Gordon H. Scherer; Gordon H. Scherer present and acting as chairman.

The next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. This is Emmanuel Ross Richardson.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

TESTIMONY OF EMMANUEL ROSS RICHARDSON

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you state your full name, please?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Emmanuel Ross Richardson.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is the practice of the committee to inform every witness that he has the right to have counsel with him during the course of the hearing if he desires. It is noted that you do not have counsel with you. Do you desire counsel?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Richardson?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I was born in Richmond, Va., in 1924.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you live at this time?

Mr. RICHARDSON. In Richmond, Va.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your trade or profession?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I'm a prospective lawyer.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are studying to take the bar examination for admission to the practice of law in the State of Virginia?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. This coming June, I believe?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you take your legal training?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time what educational training did you have?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I had attended the high schools in Richmond, Va., and then I went into the Army and served in the Pacific and in Europe, and came back, and I got a BS degree from Hampton Institute.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you go into the armed services?

Mr. RICHARDSON. In June 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you were discharged when?

Mr. RICHARDSON. January 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you enter the law school at Cornell University?

Mr. RICHARDSON. September 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you complete your course there?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I left there in June 1953.

Mr. TAVENNER. While a student in the law school at Cornell University did you meet a person by the name of David Brownstone?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell the committee the circumstances under which you met him and what transpired between you.

Mr. RICHARDSON. When I first went into the school, Brownstone made my acquaintance. He started inviting me to lunch at his home, giving me the facts of communism and discussing communism with me in general.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he extend you an invitation to join the Communist club or group at Cornell University?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not at that time. Later he did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell the committee just what led up to his extending that invitation to you.

Mr. RICHARDSON. When he started inviting me to his home for lunch I reported it to the FBI, and I gave them all the facts. The FBI requested that I continue to meet with him and to go into the party.

Mr. SCHERER. At that time had you had any previous contact with the FBI?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Previous to the time I contacted them?

Mr. SCHERER. That is right.

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. The point is that when this one individual began talking to you about communism and he extended an invitation to you to become a member, you reported that to the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I reported it before he extended the invitation.

Mr. TAVENNER. As a result of the suggestion that was made to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, did you accept the invitation that was extended to you?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then you became a member of the Communist group at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, just what you did when you first became a member?

Mr. RICHARDSON. When I first became a member they assigned me to the Labor Youth League, which is a sort of training for future Communist members.

Mr. TAVENNER. But were you already a member of the Communist Party at the time you were assigned to that group?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's true.

Mr. SCHERER. You joined the party with full knowledge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's true.

Mr. SCHERER. And did you make reports to the FBI during the time that you were a member of the party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I made periodic reports.

Mr. SCHERER. How often?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Once a week, or whenever the necessity occurred.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee why it was that you were assigned, if you know, to this particular group on the campus, the Labor Youth League?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think there were 2 reasons I was assigned: One was because I was a student at Cornell, and No. 2 was because I wasn't as well versed in communism as another person who would be coming in the Labor Youth League into the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. It was a training ground, then, for Communist Party membership?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's true.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date that you were assigned to that group?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was around April of 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain active in the Labor Youth League?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I remained active in the Labor Youth League from April until around October of 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. Until October of 1951?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee how this group known as the Labor Youth League operated at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They held secret meetings in which they held training courses on mainly Negro liberation, white chauvinism, and American imperialism. They also put out a paper called the Challenge, which spread Communist propaganda.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us more about the publication of this paper called the Challenge?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was a paper gathered by the members of the Labor Youth League. The president was actually the editor of the paper, and the articles were written by the leaders of the Labor Youth

League, and it was sent out to the students by picking every 8th name on the school roster, or every 10th name or every 20th name. Also, it was given out by hand on street corners.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what extent did the Communist Party itself advise the Labor Youth League or guide it in its work?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Communist Party, even though they maintained that they were separate from the Labor Youth League, actually dominated the Labor Youth League and held meetings with the leaders of the Labor Youth League to determine its policies and to determine its officers, also.

Mr. SCHIERER. Were the officers of the Labor Youth League members of the Communist group?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The only necessity was that the chairman of the Labor Youth League be a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHIERER. Was he a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the chairman of the Labor Youth League during the period that you were connected with it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Eleanor Walden.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. W-a-l-d-e-n.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have any copies in your possession of the Challenge?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No; I do not. I turned all my copies in to the FBI.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did I understand you to say that the editor of the Challenge was the chairman of the Labor Youth League?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's true, even though it was run off by one of the members.

Mr. TAVENNER. One of the members of what?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Of the Labor Youth League. Of course, he was also a party member.

Mr. SCHIERER. When you say "runoff," was the paper mimeographed or printed?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's right.

Mr. SCHIERER. Was this a printed publication or a mimeographed publication?

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the individual member of the Communist Party and also member of the Labor Youth League who was charged with the duty of running off the copies of the Challenge?

Mr. RICHARDSON. David Greenwood.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us of any specific instance where the Communist Party, as distinguished from the Labor Youth League, directed what should be printed in this paper called the Challenge?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, it's hard to single out any one instance because in the entirety, almost, the Communist Party had the last word in the matter.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have told us that the Labor Youth League was a training ground for Communists, and you have told us of the type of training that they afforded. Was there any other activity on or off the campus that the Labor Youth League engaged in?

Mr. RICHARDSON. At times the Labor Youth League would go to Binghamton to distribute the Communist leaflet, the Morning Sun,

to the workers of Endicott-Johnson shoe factories, around in that area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell us when that occurred?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There really wasn't a specific date. It happened mostly on Thursdays, I think it was, Thursday morning.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean that happened regularly?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Pretty regularly.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were the arrangements made, if you know, for members of the Labor Youth League in Cornell to distribute this Communist publication in Binghamton?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The southern tier organizer, who was also residing in Binghamton, would contact the chairman of the Labor Youth League, and 4 or 5 other Labor Youth League members would catch the bus and go down to Binghamton at night and stay overnight to distribute the papers the next morning when the workers were on the way to work.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the leader in Binghamton?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Robert Johnston.

Mr. TAVENNER. The person, the organizer, in charge of the southern tier, as it is called?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Robert Johnston.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was a high functionary of the Communist Party, was he not?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where he is today?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Before I left Ithaca he went into the underground. I don't know what happened to him after.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why was it that they came to Cornell to get these students who had to spend the night in Binghamton, and then the next day make distribution of this material? Why was it they had to rely upon students to do that, do you know?

Mr. RICHARDSON. As it was told to me, it was because the Binghamton area didn't have many Communist members, and Cornell being in close proximity to the factories in Binghamton, with a few more people, could work better, and they were students and not workers around the area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall any occasion when functionaries of the Communist Party visited a meeting of the Labor Youth League?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was a fairly frequent occasion to have the southern tier organizer at the Labor Youth League executive meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, Mr. Johnston?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell his name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. His last name?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. J-o-h-n-s-t-o-n.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that you were active in the Labor Youth League from April to October 1951. Before I ask you anything further along that line, are you familiar with the organization of the Labor Youth League in this country?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Somewhat. Not in toto.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be well to read into the record at this place information relating to the Labor Youth League.

Mr. SCHIERER. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. In an article by Carl Ross, entitled "The Youth in the Fight for Peace, Against Militarization," which appeared in Political Affairs, for February 1951, the following information concerning the Labor Youth League was shown, and now I quote from that article:

The recent founding convention of the Labor Youth League, culminating its work of a year and a half, has made a deep impression on our whole party. In this short time the League has proven itself to be a worthy heir of all the best traditions of the Young Communist League, its 25-year record of struggle and its training of many of the outstanding leaders of our party today. But we are still slow to grasp the full meaning of the establishment of this independent working class youth organization * * *.

The doors are now opened to a new generation of youth to learn in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism how to develop their present struggles and within the future.

Our last convention (national convention of the Communist Party, U. S. A.) noted that the battle for the youth was still too one-sided, that the labor movement and peace forces had not challenged reaction's offensive against the youth. This convention (the fifteenth national convention * * * 1950) can note important progress by our party and other forces in taking up this challenge. * * *

Finally, in large part, the fight to win the youth depends upon the conscious forces of Communist and non-Communist youth organized in the Labor Youth League * * *.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether at the time you were in attendance at Cornell, this organization, the Labor Youth League, was permitted to exist openly on the campuses of other colleges in the country?

Mr. RICHARDSON. As I understand it, during the last years I was there it could have been possibly one other school, but the majority of the schools had outlawed the Labor Youth League as a legitimate campus organization.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, as a mere matter of reference, and not to be incorporated in the transcript of this testimony, I want to merely refer to the testimony of Matthew Cvetic which was taken before our committee in 1950, outlining the manner in which the Labor Youth League was organized.

You told us that you remained active in this organization from April to October of 1951. Where was your attention centered after October 1951?

Mr. RICHARDSON. First I was made coordinator of all the Marxist groups in the area, and then after going on the——

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us more about that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, as coordinator I moved from one group to the other, sort of tying the groups in. That was my main——

Mr. TAVENNER. What were these groups and where were they located?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They were located within a radius of 11 miles of Ithaca. They had the town group, the campus group, graduate group. Of course, I also coordinated with the ALP [American Labor Party] and the league.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you speak of groups, what organization are you referring to? Were they groups of the Labor Youth League or groups of the Communist Party that you are now referring to, or what were they?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They were groups of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, cells of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Over what period did this activity you are describing take place?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That lasted only a couple of months due to the fact that I was elected the chairman of the central committee.

Mr. SCHERER. A couple of months in what year?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It lasted until around December of 1951 or January of 1952.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that few months' period you were coordinator of these various groups of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And these groups were specifically what?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The town group——

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, the town of Ithaca?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Ithaca.

Mr. TAVENNER. Or the city of Ithaca?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was the city of Ithaca. Of course, people from Trumansburg went on to the town group, too.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is one group.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The campus or student group, and the graduate group. Of course, I worked with the Labor Youth League, and acted as coordinator with the ALP, too.

Mr. TAVENNER. By "ALP" you are referring to the American Labor Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is there anything about your work as coordinator which would throw any special light on the objects of the Communist Party in its organizational efforts in Ithaca and at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Our main function there was to circulate around the different groups, to collect funds for fund drives, and just to distribute information, and to tie them in when the city committee hadn't met.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was it that the Communist Party was attempting to accomplish by its organizational efforts, both in the town of Ithaca and on the campus?

Mr. RICHARDSON. You mean the ultimate goal?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The ultimate goal was Soviet America. Even though after the first Communist trials all literature that had the word, "force," that showed a means of force in doing so, was destroyed, it still followed the basic Marxist concept of the overthrow——

Mr. SCHERER. When you say "after the first trials," you mean the trials under the Smith Act here in this country?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. It was after that that the literature that came into your possession was changed, eliminating any reference to force or violence?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Is that your testimony?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say that was the ultimate goal of the Communist Party. How did it seek in your areas to work toward the goal?

Mr. RICHARDSON. By using that, aligning the working class and the peasantry up as a vanguard to the revolution, through fighting on various issues as peace, Negro liberation, and fighting against American imperialism.

Mr. SCHERER. Those were the general subjects under discussion at these meetings? Is that your testimony?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that after finishing your work as coordinator of these groups you were elected to a higher office, that of a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in that area?

Mr. RICHARDSON. When I was made coordinator I was put on the central committee, but after that I was elected chairman of the central committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were your duties as chairman of the central committee of the Communist Party in that area?

Mr. RICHARDSON. As chairman of the central committee I presided over the central committee, helped to decide the various functions of all the groups of that area.

Mr. TAVENNER. What area was covered by this organization?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Cornell campus, the city of Ithaca, and Trumansburg.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many were on the central committee?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There were four, including the southern tier organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us the names of those who served on that committee while you were there?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Eleanor Walden. Pardon, my mistake. There were actually five. Connie Mitchell—

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell "Mitchell"?

Mr. RICHARDSON. M-i-t-c-h-e-l-l.

Mr. TAVENNER. In giving these names, will you give further identifying information regarding them, if you can? Eleanor Walden, you have already told us, was a student at Cornell, and had been chairman of the Labor Youth League.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Connie Mitchell was a student at Cornell, a freshman, and her home was in Trumansburg, New York. Sherman Mitchell, her father was a worker in the Ithaca area. Robert Johnston, the southern-tier organizer, and myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think I should ask you to state whether or not any of these persons have resigned from the Communist Party or withdrew from it, if you know.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Sherman Mitchell and Connie Mitchell have both resigned from the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. When was that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They resigned in about February of 1953.

Mr. SCHERER. How long were you in the party? I think we should find that out.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I was in the party from April of 1951 until August of 1953.

Mr. SCHERER. How did you happen to get out of the party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, I was just getting tired of fooling with the people and their crazy way of doing things.

Mr. SCHERER. Up until August of 1953 did you continue to make these periodic reports to the FBI?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you have a discussion with the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time you left the party in August?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did.

Mr. SCHERER. Was it agreeable to them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was.

Mr. SCHERER. These activities you are describing continued as late as August of last year, then?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's true.

Mr. SCHERER. Were these organizations which you are telling us about in existence at the time you left the party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They were.

Mr. SCHERER. And the activities were going on at that time?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They were.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did your leaving the Communist Party coincide with the completion of your course at Cornell University?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not completely. The FBI asked me to see if I could make any contacts with the Communist Party in Richmond. I went down to Richmond, and I got as far as the Progressive Party, but the Communist Party then in Richmond, Va., was sort of a broken-up thing, and it would have taken too long.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am very glad to hear that. That is my State. But you severed your connection with the Communist Party in Ithaca when you returned to your home in Richmond, Va., after having discussed the matter with the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not in the minds of the Communist members of Ithaca I hadn't, because I told them I would be back.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been back?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am not certain that you have given us the names of all 5—I am told you have given us the names of all 5 members of the central committee. You were the fifth member?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you remain on the central committee during the entire time you were a student at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the nature of the work that the Communist group on the campus engaged in? You have told us about the Labor Youth League. Now tell us about the Communist cell or the Communist group on the campus.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Communist group on the campus was mainly used as a checkpoint of the Communist members in the Labor Youth League because the students who were in the Communist Party were also in the Labor Youth League. Therefore, it would serve as a double function or it would have been too overlapping if they really had separate activities to perform.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there members of the Labor Youth League who were not members of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There were.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the Communist group take action at any time to bring speakers to the campus of the college?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Under the sponsorship of the Labor Youth League the Communists did bring speakers to the college. One specific instance——

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Was that done by the Labor Youth League or was it done by the Communist Party? How was that accomplished?

Mr. SCHIERER. You said it was under the sponsorship of the Labor Youth League?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. SCHIERER. That the speakers were brought?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct, but they were actually obtained through the Communist leaders.

Mr. SCHIERER. Tell us for the record why the Communists used the Labor Youth League to sponsor these speakers. I think I know, but I think we should have it on the record.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Labor Youth League was a recognized organization on the campus.

Mr. SCHIERER. Would there be any substantial attendance at the meetings at which the speakers had been sponsored publicly by the Communist group on the campus, or how would it have affected the attendance?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It might have affected it some, but I think on the whole the majority of people would still have come, because the people who came didn't come to become interested in only what he had to say but only to attack him and to heckle him.

Mr. SCHIERER. That is interesting. First let me ask you this: How many were in this Communist group on the campus? It was a small number, wasn't it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It started off with around 20, but it finally dwindled down to 5.

Mr. SCHIERER. How many students did you have at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. 9,000.

Mr. SCHIERER. All right, go ahead, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did the Communist Party group go about securing a speaker? Did they do it as the Communist Party or did they do it through the Labor Youth League?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It did it through the Labor Youth League apparatus, but everyone contacted were Communist Party members. Many times it was done through the organizer, Communist Party organizer, sometimes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us any instances that you can recall when speakers were brought there at the instance or through the Communist Party organizer?

Mr. RICHARDSON. A person whose name, I think, was Jessica Smith was brought to Cornell once through the instance of the Communist Party organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other speakers were brought to the campus through the medium of the Labor Youth League?

Mr. RICHARDSON. One other speaker I recall was Howard Fast, the author.

Mr. SCHIERER. Did the students heckle Fast?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You referred earlier to the existence of——

Mr. SCHERER. May I interrupt?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. For the record, Mr. Beale, the clerk, reminds me that Jessica Smith was the long-time editor of the Soviet Russia Today. Do you say that she talked to the student group at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. SCHERER. They heckled her, too?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They did.

Mr. SCHERER. Go ahead.

Mr. TAVENNER. You referred to the existence of a group of graduate students as part of the Communist organization on the campus. How many members of the graduate school were members of the Communist organization?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There were six.

Mr. TAVENNER. And there were 6 members of the graduate group?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Due to the usual age spread of those who engage in graduate studies I am going to ask you to give the committee the names of those who were members of the graduate group.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Leonard and Barbara, a married couple.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the last name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Marzak, M-a-r-z-a-k. Bernie and Peggie Deutch, D-e-u-t-c-h. Homer and Marge Owen.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, the person referred to as Mr. Owen has appeared before the committee and cooperated with it, and has admitted his former Communist Party membership and has demonstrated that he is no longer a member of the Communist Party.

All right.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Those are the members.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, the names of those who were the leaders in the campus undergraduate student group?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Of the Communist Party?

Mr. TAVENNER. Of the Communist Party. I want now just those who took the foremost part in the operations of that group.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Jonathan and David Lubell, L-u-b-e-l-l. Do you want them identified?

Mr. TAVENNER. You say the name is Jonathan?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he also referred to as Jon, J-o-n?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. So "Jon" and "Jonathan" are the same person?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct. Do you want any identifying information?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; I would like any identifying information you can give regarding them.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Lubells, when they graduated from Cornell, went to Harvard Law School where they were called up before a committee in Boston, and they stood on the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that a congressional committee before which they appeared?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct. Janet Moran and John Marqusee. That's M-o-r-a-n and M-a-r-q-u-s-e-e. They are now man and wife. The last I heard they were living in Boston. David Greenwood——

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Mr. Marqusee was here yesterday as a witness before the committee?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I heard of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, continue.

Mr. RICHARDSON. David Greenwood. The last I heard, he is still in New York. Samuel Suckow, S-u-c-k-o-w. He left not long after I started at Cornell.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean left the Communist Party or left——

Mr. RICHARDSON. Left the area. Mary Woods, W-o-o-d-s.

Mr. TAVENNER. What function did she play in the work of the party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mary Woods was not too active around the Cornell area. It was only after she graduated from Cornell that the party sent her to Binghamton to work, and there she became more active.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, continue.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Carl Milvy. It's really Milvy, M-i-l-v-y, a contraction of two names, "Milt" and "Levy."

Mr. SCHERER. What was that name again?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Milvy, M-i-l-v-y.

Mr. SCHERER. Is that his correct name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is a correct name today. It was contracted when the man's father first came from the Old Country. Robert Balenky, B-a-l-e-n-k-y, and Eleanor Walden again, and Connie Mitchell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Those are the persons who were the most active and took positions of leadership in the Communist group on the campus?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there others?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There were.

Mr. TAVENNER. Other members besides those you have mentioned?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There were.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that the names of the other persons who were members of this campus group be taken in executive session, with a view in mind that the staff making further investigation as to those individuals and that public mentioning of their names await the future action of the committee.

Mr. SCHERER. The suggestion of counsel will be followed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were the Communist Party meetings held on the campus?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Many times they were held in the classrooms of Goldwin and Smith Hall, on the campus.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you aware of the existence of a Communist Party group within the faculty at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not as a group. I was only aware of one faculty member who was a Communist Party member, and I did not know who he was.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were never successful in learning his name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. How is it that you can testify that there was a person on the faculty who was a member of the Communist Party if you have never learned of his name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I had one man who was to contact this person, and any information coming from the city committee or from the Communist Party was carried to him through this one person, and anything he had to send back to the Communist Party came back through this one person.

Mr. SCHERER. What was that one person's name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Bernie Deutch.

Mr. SCHERER. Spell it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. D-e-u-t-c-h.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was a member of the graduate school group of the party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Again for the record, What year was it that Bernie Deutch acted as a contact man with the professor?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I know from the early part of 1952 until the Communist Party re-registration, around March of 1953.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were any contributions made to the general work of the party by the unknown individual on the faculty?

Mr. RICHARDSON. At one time one hundred and some dollars was turned over to me from a mysterious source, and I suspected that it came from that member.

Mr. SCHERER. You don't know?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't know.

Mr. SCHERER. You say "a mysterious source." Was it this Bernie Deutch?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It came through Bernie Deutch.

Mr. SCHERER. Did Bernie Deutch tell you where it was from?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No. He said it came from someone else other than himself.

Mr. TAVENNER. You referred to the party meetings being held in the classroom. Did the authorities of the university know of the holding of those meetings of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They did not. The rooms were left open oftentimes during the evenings and night, and the members of the student group would go in there, one of the back rooms, and use it for the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did your Communist Party group receive any encouragement, directly or indirectly, from any of the members of the faculty as far as you know?

If you don't know of your own knowledge, I don't want surmise about it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I could give a qualified answer. Not that I don't know of my own knowledge. It could be a slight encouragement.

(Portion of the proceedings were ordered stricken from the record by the acting chairman of the subcommittee.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I think, Mr. Chairman, this is a very convenient place for a break if you want to have it. It will be possibly three-quarters of an hour more.

Mr. SCHERER. We will take about a 5-minute recess.

(Whereupon, at 11 a. m., the hearing was recessed, reconvening at 11:15 a. m.)

AFTER RECESS

Mr. SCHERER. You may proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you occupy your summer vacations while a student at Cornell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. By working in Syracuse, N. Y., in the General Electric plant.

Mr. TAVENNER. What summer or summers did you work there?

Mr. RICHARDSON. From June to September 1951, and June to September 1952.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the circumstances under which you obtained that employment?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I obtained it through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you went to Syracuse, to whom did you report for employment?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The personnel, one of the men in personnel.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what job or position were you assigned?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I was given the job of an accumulator, taking inventory.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you continue in Communist Party activities of any character while working in Syracuse?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee about that, please?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Upon learning that I had a job in Syracuse I notified the southern-tier organizer of the Communist Party that I was going to work in Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that Robert Johnston?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct. He put me in contact with the leaders of the Communist Party of Onondaga County, and I was assigned to the shop committee of the Communist Party of Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who were the leaders of the Communist Party in Syracuse to whom you were referred?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Onondaga County chairman, Nate Zepatello. That's N-a-t-e. I don't know the spelling of that last name.

Mr. TAVENNER. You do not know the correct spelling?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you state that it was Mr. Johnston that had you assigned to the shop committee of the Communist Party, or was it the local chairman?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was actually Mr. Johnston. At the time, he was also acting organizer for the Syracuse area because the person he really was—the organizer for that area had left, and they didn't have one, so he was acting for that area, also.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, organizer for the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by a "shop committee"?

Mr. RICHARDSON. A shop committee was composed of Communists who were working both in the shops or the factory.

Mr. TAVENNER. Working in the shops where?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The shop committee I belong to, every one of us worked at General Electric except—

Mr. TAVENNER. So all of the Communist employees in the shops were united into one group called the shop committee or shop group?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Shop committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that mean shop committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many were in this group or committee that you became a member of?

Mr. RICHARDSON. With myself, there were 5.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there other shop committees, as far as you know?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did this group have meetings?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, they did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many meetings of the shop committee of the Communist Party did you attend?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Over the 2 summers, I would say approximately 15 or 20.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the same shop committee both seasons, both years, or were they different committees?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Both years—same committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were the members the same both years?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The members were the same except for 1 who had been expelled by the second summer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, the names of those who were members of the shop committee of the Communist Party in Syracuse working for General Electric along with you?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There was Eddie Wagner.

Mr. TAVENNER. Eddie Wagner?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think his correct name is Edwin Wagner.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, as you give these names, all the identifying information you can regarding them and the part they played in the activities of the shop committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Edwin Wagner worked for General Electric at first in the defense plant, and he was just a member of the shop committee, as far as I know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he a member of this group at the time he was working in the defense plant?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct. He was transferred from classified materials later.

Mr. TAVENNER. I didn't understand you.

Mr. RICHARDSON. He was transferred from classified materials by the Naval Intelligence of General Electric later.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time that you first knew him as a member of the Communist Party, he had not been assigned out of the classified area in the defense plant?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee about how long it was after you first learned to know him as a member of the Communist Party that he was transferred out of the classified area of the defense plant?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I met him in June 1951. He was transferred out of classified, I suppose it was around in July of 1952. It was during the 1952 season I was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee of any special activity that he engaged in while a member of the shop committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Helped plan and helped run off leaflets of the shop committee to be distributed around the General Electric plant.

Mr. TAVENNER. It may be well for you to explain to the committee at this point what those leaflets were, and the purpose of their distribution.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Their main purpose seemed to have been just to stir up unionism a little more. Sometimes it attacked the IUE, the International Union of Electrical Workers, because the IUE took the place of the UE in the General Electric plant in Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were those pamphlets signed as having been issued by a branch of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Signed by the Labor Youth League, the shop committee of the Labor Youth League, Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. They were signed by the shop committee of the Labor Youth League, but actually they were prepared and disseminated by the shop committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's true, because we had a shop committee of the Labor Youth League, but oftentimes I didn't know whether it was a league meeting or a party meeting. Sometimes I would stop and ask, and they said, "It doesn't make any difference."

Mr. TAVENNER. You were told it didn't make any difference?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you proceed with other names, please? You have mentioned the name of one person who was a member of the shop committee. Who were the others?

Mr. RICHARDSON. James Jones, Jr., and his wife, Mary Jones. James Jones, Jr., became the Onondaga County chairman of the Labor Youth League.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee any particular activity that he engaged in as a member of the shop committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. He was chairman of the shop committee of the Communist Party and he actually directed all activities of the shop committee, and he appointed various members to write certain articles for the pamphlet, and so forth.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are referring now to his work as chairman of the shop committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. He was shop committee of both.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right, continue.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Arnold Seiken.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name again please?

Mr. RICHARDSON. S-e-i-k-e-n.

Mr. TAVENNER. What function did he perform in the group?

Mr. RICHARDSON. He has been working at General Electric, but he didn't have a job, and he was the education director of the shop committee. He was later expelled from the Communist Party and the Labor Youth League.

Mr. SCHERER. Why was he expelled, if you know?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Because he did not fight strongly enough against white chauvinism.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were your meetings held, that is, meetings of the shop committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Most of the time at 306 James Street, in 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that a business address or residence address?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Residential address of Edwin Wagner.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you meet in the homes of any of the other persons?

Mr. RICHARDSON. When James Jones, Jr., was living at 308 James Street we met sometimes there.

Mr. TAVENNER. And that was the residence next door, wasn't it, to 306?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That correct. In 1952 we met at their new address. They moved.

Mr. TAVENNER. Whose new address?

Mr. RICHARDSON. James Jones, Jr. That was 666 Madison Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any higher functionaries of the Communist Party attend any of the meetings of this group, that is, the shop committee of the Communist Party at General Electric?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Sometimes Robert Johnston attended.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose of his attending these meetings?

Mr. RICHARDSON. To bring in proposals, for educational training of the committee, from the Communist Party, and sometimes to help conduct the training program.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any special training opportunity given you while you were working in Syracuse?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There was. In August of 1952 I was sent to a special Marxist leadership school in Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you selected for that school, and by whom?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Robert Johnston, the party organizer, selected me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who conducted the school?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The school was conducted by a man who went under the fictitious name of "Joe." Everyone who attended the school used a fictitious name, and I was never able to learn his true identity.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were those who attended the school required to use fictitious names, likewise?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why was that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was explained as a security measure so that the members there would not know the true identity of the other members there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Notwithstanding fictitious names were used at that school, were you able to ascertain the correct names of any of those who attended?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Some of them you knew before you went there, didn't you?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, the names of those who attended this special training school in 1952, and state whether the name was the real name or a fictitious name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The real name, Robert Johnston, the organizer. His wife, Ruth Johnston, real name. Mary Woods, who went under the fictitious name of "Vivian."

Mr. SCHERER. Vivian Woods?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We did not use any last names.

Mr. SCHERER. Just "Vivian"?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. Sherman Mitchell, who went under the fictitious name of "Nils," N-i-l-s. Charlotte Yates, Y-a-t-e-s, at whose home the school was held, real name. "Martin," fictitious name. "Lucille," fictitious name.

Mr. SCHERER. I assume you don't know the real name of these latter parties whose fictitious names you have given?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct. And myself. I went under the name of "George."

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of the instructor?

Mr. RICHARDSON. "Joe."

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the only name that you knew him by?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's the only name I ever could get.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is there any further information you can give the committee regarding the activities of the shop group of the Communist Party in Syracuse?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's as much information as I can give on that because during the time I was with them they were fairly inactive, I mean they were trying to do something but never could get anything really started, and there seemed to have been, to me, conflict, everyone seemed to be fighting for leadership.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the course of your experience in the Communist Party did you have occasion to meet any Communist Party members from Buffalo?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I met one Communist Party member from Buffalo. He was the upstate organizer of the Labor Youth League. His name was Marty Scherer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name, please?

Mr. RICHARDSON. S-c-h-e-r-e-r.

Mr. TAVENNER. From Buffalo?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were the circumstances under which you are able to identify him as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Many times he would meet with me concerning the activities of the league and the party members in the league. He also held a position in the district office of the party. I do not know what it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the earlier part of your testimony you referred to the American Labor Party. What information can you give the committee regarding the activity of the Communist Party within the American Labor Party, that is, information based on your own personal observation?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The graduate group of the Communist Party in the Ithaca area always worked with the ALP, they were members of the ALP, and in the proposals of programs that I would carry in to the ALP, no one in the ALP ever asked me who sent me here or who

planned this program or anything, they took the program and tried to carry it out.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your work within the Communist Party was performed because of the requests that you received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation after you reported——

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER (continuing). The Cornell campus activities to the bureau?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That's correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions to ask this witness in open session.

Mr. SCHERER. Then the witness is excused temporarily and will hold himself in readiness to testify briefly in executive session. With that exception, the witness is discharged with the thanks of the committee for his cooperation.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Counsel, I think perhaps at this time it might be proper to read the testimony of the witness taken at Kansas City on Tuesday.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well, sir. I think as a basis for the reading of the testimony I should make as part of the record the fact that this witness, Mr. Joseph Klein, K-l-e-i-n, was subpoenaed to appear here today, and on Monday I received through the mails a medical certificate dated March 29, 1954, by a Dr. Jack Brams, in which the position is taken that because of Mr. Klein's state of health it would be dangerous for him to appear here as a witness, and I would like to incorporate this medical certificate in the record.

Mr. SCHERER. It may be so incorporated in the record.¹

Mr. TAVENNER. I might also state for the record that when it became apparent that it would be dangerous to require the witness to travel from Kansas City to Albany for this hearing, the matter was reported to the Washington office of the committee, and a member of the committee himself went to Kansas City and took the testimony in executive session of this witness. I believe that is all the explanation that is necessary.

Mr. SCHERER. This witness, as I remember, was identified as an organizer of the Communist Party by one of the witnesses at the hearings here last June, was he not?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Nicholas Campas testified on the 14th day of July 1953 in Albany, and identified Joseph Klein as a former Communist Party organizer located at Schenectady.

I might read into the record at this point the testimony in regard to that [Reading:]

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us the names of those who acted as district organizers or section organizers during the period that you are now speaking of? That would be from 1937 until about what date?

Mr. CAMPAS. Until the first part of 1940, April or May. At that time, I would say the early 1937, there was Joseph Klein.

QUESTION. Will you spell Klein?

Mr. CAMPAS. K-l-e-i-n.

QUESTION. Do you know where Joseph Klein is now?

ANSWER. No, sir.

¹ Medical certificate was previously incorporated in the record during executive testimony of Joseph Klein. See p. 4375.

QUESTION. Did you learn whether he left this country at a later date? Just answer "yes" or "no."

ANSWER. Only from hearsay, yes.

QUESTION. Do you know whether this person, Joe Klein, was known by any other name?

ANSWER. Yes, sir; he was known by the name of Joseph Stone.

I shall read now into the record the testimony of Joseph Klein taken on April 6, 1954, at an executive session of the Committee on Un-American Activities held in Kansas City, Missouri:

A subcommittee of one of the Committee on Un-American Activities met pursuant to notice, at 11:45 a. m., in room 455, Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., Hon. Gordon H. Scherer presiding.

Committee member present: Hon. Gordon Scherer.

Staff member present: George C. Williams.

Mr. SCHERER. The committee will be in session.

The record will show that the Hon. Harold H. Velde, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, has appointed the Hon. Bernard W. Kearney, Hon. Francis Walter, Hon. Gordon H. Scherer a subcommittee for the purpose of this hearing at Kansas City, Mo., this 6th day of April 1954.

The record will show that Gordon H. Scherer is present and acting as chairman of the subcommittee. Also present is George C. Williams, investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Now, will the witness be sworn?

You do solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give at this hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KLEIN. I do.

Mr. SCHERER. Be seated.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH KLEIN

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will you state your full name for the record?

Mr. KLEIN. Joseph Klein, K-l-e-i-n.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Klein, you have been given a book of the Committee's Rules of Procedure, have you not?

Mr. KLEIN. I have.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You are aware of the fact, then, sir, that you have a right to counsel?

Mr. KLEIN. I know it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do you desire counsel?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Klein, when and where were you born?

Mr. KLEIN. Boston, Mass., October 30, 1906.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would you give the committee a résumé of your employment background?

Mr. KLEIN. For what period?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Say your adult—

Mr. KLEIN. As an adult? Well, I was a Communist Party functionary from 1932 until 1938.

Mr. SCHERER. How old were you in 1932?

Mr. KLEIN. 24.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And proceed with your employment.

Mr. KLEIN. Subsequent to 1938 I worked as a salesman, as a traveling salesman for various companies throughout the country. I have traveled throughout the Middle West. I have sold toys and drug sundries.

Mr. SCHERER. How long did you continue in the type of business you have just described?

Mr. KLEIN. For about 14 years.

Mr. SCHERER. Up until what date?

Mr. KLEIN. Up until October of 1953.

Mr. SCHERER. And have you been employed since that time?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. SCHERER. Is there any reason why you have not been employed since October of 1953?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes. I was taken ill, a heart ailment, and was in the hospital and since that time I haven't been well enough to travel.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, Mr. Klein, you received a subpoena from the House Committee on Un-American Activities to appear before the committee in Albany on April 7, I believe?

Mr. KLEIN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. And it is because of the illness which you have just described that you are unable to so appear?

Mr. KLEIN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. I believe your doctor has furnished the committee with a medical certificate stating the condition of your health at the present time?

Mr. KLEIN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. That certificate will be admitted in evidence and made part of the record at this point.

(The certificate referred to reads as follows:)

"MARCH 29, 1954.

"Re Mr. Joseph Klein, 5305 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"Mr. Klein has been a patient under my care since 1946.

"He has had frequent episodes of acute hypertensive flare-ups. In January 1947 he suffered an acute coronary occlusion with infarction. At this time he was hospitalized at Menorah Medical Center under my care. I have seen him frequently and find that he has a very unstable cardiovascular system.

"In my opinion, it would be both unfair and dangerous to Mr. Klein's health to subject him to any severe mental or physical trauma.

"/s/ JACK B. BRAMS, M. D."

Mr. SCHERER. You have been continuously ill since October of 1953?

Mr. KLEIN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. You have done no type of work since that time?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. And the reason you have been engaged in no type of activity is because of this heart condition?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. You are unable to travel any distance, are you, Mr. Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. Why, I can travel, but I can't stand any form of excitement or noise or anything of that sort. If it's quiet and peaceful, I can travel.

Mr. SCHERER. Do I understand, Mr. Klein, that you would be willing to appear in open session of this committee at Albany if you were physically able to do so?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you feel that it would be injurious to your health to appear in a public session at Albany at this time?

Mr. KLEIN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. And you have been so advised by your doctor?

Mr. KLEIN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. By the way, What is the doctor's name?

Mr. KLEIN. Dr. Jack B. Brams.

Mr. SCHERER. How long have you been under his care?

Mr. KLEIN. Since 1946.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you had any other physicians for this heart ailment?

Mr. KLEIN. I have had two specialists.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you mind telling us their names?

Mr. KLEIN. Dr. Morris Ginsberg and Dr. Phillip Halperin.

Mr. SCHERER. How long did you say you were confined to the hospital by reason of this heart condition?

Mr. KLEIN. Three and a half weeks in the hospital.

Mr. SCHERER. And you have been confined practically to your home since that time?

Mr. KLEIN. That is right. I have been able to go out for short periods, for a couple of hours, and then come back home.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you have periodic rest periods?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, I have been advised to take a rest every afternoon for 2 or 3 hours.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you do that?

Mr. KLEIN. I do.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Klein, could you give us a brief résumé of your educational background?

Mr. KLEIN. I completed the second year of high school, in Boston, Mass.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Any schooling subsequent to that?

Mr. KLEIN. No formal schooling.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. Klein, the committee had before it on Tuesday, July 14, 1953, an individual by the name of Mr. Nicholas Campas. In his testimony, Mr. Campas identified you, Mr. Klein, as an organizer of the Communist Party in New York State around 1936 and 1937. Now, as you have stated here this morning, you were a Communist Party functionary from 1932 to 1938. I wonder at this time, Mr. Klein, if you could give us the circumstances surrounding your initial membership into the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. I joined the Communist Party in New York in 1932.

Mr. SCHERER. Where in New York was that, Mr. Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. In the Lower East Side of New York.

Mr. SCHERER. New York City, you mean?

Mr. KLEIN. New York City.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do you recall who recruited you into the party, Mr. Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. If I remember rightly, it was Joe Brandt.

Mr. SCHERER. Who is Joe Brandt?

Mr. KLEIN. He was the section organizer for the Communist Party in section 1 of New York City.

Mr. SCHERER. Could you briefly tell us why you joined the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes. It was a period of severe unemployment. It was impossible to find work or to make a living. And at that period it did not appear that the Federal or State Government was taking sufficient interest in this deplorable condition and, as a protest to it, I joined the Communist Party.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What methods, Mr. Klein, were used to get you into the party?

Mr. KLEIN. I was given pamphlets and books concerning the Communist Party's program with particular emphasis on unemployment insurance, sick and health benefits, aid to the youth, et cetera. And based on that phase of their entire program, I was recruited.

Mr. WILLIAMS. After you were recruited, Mr. Klein, were you assigned to a club?

Mr. KLEIN. I was assigned to a unit.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What unit was this?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember the number, but it was in the Lower East Side section of New York and was part of section 1 of the Communist Party.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, I realize that is quite some time back, but can you recall the names of any of these individuals that were in this initial unit?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What was your particular duty or assignment by the party at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. To work among the unemployed in building unemployed councils.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How long did you remain with this particular group?

Mr. KLEIN. Why, I was doing this unemployed work through 1933.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you have any other occupation at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you on the Communist Party payroll?

Mr. KLEIN. Technically speaking, the unemployed council payroll.

Mr. SCHERER. When you say "technically speaking," what do you mean by that?

Mr. KLEIN. The Unemployed Council's treasury was very low. At no time did it have sufficient money to pay an organizer. And so the Communist Party subsidized the Unemployed Council, and I received subsistence from the Unemployed Council.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You were working as an organizer at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. Actually, however, your pay came from the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. And the Unemployed Council at that time was, of course, Communist-Party dominated?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do you recall approximately how much pay you did receive during this particular time?

Mr. KLEIN. About \$7 a week.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Who did you receive your orders from during this particular period, Mr. Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. The section committee of the Communist Party of New York.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And who specifically, individually?

Mr. KLEIN. Joe Brandt.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are you able to recall any other names on this committee who you worked with, or who dealt with you?

Mr. KLEIN. My memory is very hazy and I can give some names but whether they were specifically assigned to unemployed work or not, I couldn't say.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But you knew them to be members of the Communist Party at this particular time and in this particular phase of your Communist Party work?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would you please give us the benefit of these names at this time? And after each one, Mr. Klein, if possible, could you give us some identifying data, employment, something you knew about them that would separate them from individuals by that name?

Mr. KLEIN. Henry Forbes, who had previously worked for the Ford Motor Co. in New Jersey and had attended Commonwealth College in Mena, Ark.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Klein, if you have had any current or recent contact or knowledge of these individuals, would you also so state, regarding each?

Mr. KLEIN. I haven't had any contact knowingly with any member of the Communist Party in the last 14 years or 15.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would you state in connection with each one approximately when your last contact was?

Mr. KLEIN. My last contact with with Mr. Forbes was in 1937.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The next one then?

Mr. KLEIN. Bill Lawrence, who was active in that section of New York and who later went to Spain and was a political commissar for the International Brigade.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is that the Abraham Lincoln Brigade?

Mr. KLEIN. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Mr. SCHERER. How long did you remain in New York as a functionary of the party?

Mr. KLEIN. Until—

Mr. SCHERER. I am referring to New York City.

Mr. KLEIN. I worked in New York City for the party until the early part of 1934.

Mr. SCHERER. Then where did you go?

Mr. KLEIN. Norfolk, Va.

Mr. SCHERER. What was your job there at Norfolk, Va.?

Mr. KLEIN. I was a section organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. At Norfolk?

Mr. KLEIN. At Norfolk.

Mr. SCHERER. What period did that cover?

Mr. KLEIN. My memory is hazy, but I think it was through the year 1934.

Mr. SCHERER. And did you receive a subsequent assignment from the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Where was that assignment?

Mr. KLEIN. I was assigned in 1935 as section organizer in Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. SCHERER. How long did you remain a section organizer in Yonkers?

Mr. KLEIN. I remained a section organizer there until July of 1936.

Mr. SCHERER. From Yonkers where did you go?

Mr. KLEIN. I went to Schenectady, N. Y., as a section organizer in Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. SCHERER. How long did you stay in Schenectady?

Mr. KLEIN. From—again roughly speaking—August of 1936 until May of 1937.

Mr. SCHERER. And as a section organizer at Schenectady, what area did that take in?

Mr. KLEIN. Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Johnstown.

Mr. SCHERER. That is, the State of New York was divided into sections, is that right?

Mr. KLEIN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. And what was the number of this section, do you recall?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't believe it had a number.

Mr. SCHERER. And during this time you were on the Communist Party payroll as an organizer of the party?

Mr. KLEIN. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. You organized all phases of Communist Party activity in that area during the years you have just mentioned?

Mr. KLEIN. I did.

Mr. WILLIAMS. To go back just a short while, Mr. Klein, what name were you recruited into the Communist Party under?

Mr. KLEIN. I believe I gave—I used my right name.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Your right name?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Joseph Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. Joseph Klein.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did you use that name all the way through this period?

Mr. KLEIN. I used other names as well.

Mr. SCHERER. What other names?

Mr. KLEIN. Joseph Stone.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did you use the Joseph Stone when you came to Schenectady? Was that the name you were using then?

Mr. KLEIN. I was known by both names.

Mr. SCHERER. You made no effort to conceal the fact that you were a Communist Party organizer?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. SCHERER. People who worked with you knew that you were the Communist Party organizer for that area?

Mr. KLEIN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, during that time that you were in Albany, did you have occasion to meet Nicholas Campas?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember his name.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you familiar with the activity of the Communist Party in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you tell us something about that, briefly?

Mr. KLEIN. Why, I worked with the business agent of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union of Albany, N. Y., whose name was Jack Davis, whose party name was Jack Williamson.

Mr. SCHERER. Was he a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. He was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. What was the objective of the Communist Party with reference to the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union?

Mr. KLEIN. It was a part of its general trade-union program to have the trade unions follow the line of the Communist Party to recruit members from the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union into the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. And by that process to eventually dominate and control that union?

Mr. KLEIN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. That was the policy of the party, of course, at that time with reference to all unions, was it not?

Mr. KLEIN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you have any measure of success with the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Can you give us the names of any others who were prominently identified with the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union in the Albany-Schenectady area who were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember their names. There was one Greek fellow who was very active. I don't know how to spell his name. It was Kakulas, or something of that sort.

Mr. SCHERER. You were sent to the Schenectady-Albany area by the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. Who sent you?

Mr. KLEIN. The district organizer of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. Who was that at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. Charles Krumbein.

Mr. SCHERER. You were sent to that area for what specific purpose, if any?

Mr. KLEIN. There was a point of concentration at the General Electric plant. My instructions were to organize the General Electric plant into an outside trade union and to recruit members of the Communist Party simultaneously within and without the union.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you give us briefly what you did when you arrived in that area toward accomplishing that directive from the party?

Mr. KLEIN. I held a meeting with the Communist Party members who were familiar or were working in General Electric.

Mr. SCHERER. About how many were working in General Electric at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. At that time, around 12 or 14.

Mr. SCHERER. Were they working in any particular department of General Electric?

Mr. KLEIN. They were scattered. I don't remember in what department they worked.

Mr. SCHERER. Were these individuals members of any union at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, they were members of the company union and members of the IEW.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you tell us what IEW stands for?

Mr. KLEIN. The International Electrical Workers Union.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, were these Communists you have just mentioned active in these unions?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Were any of them officers of the unions?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Could you give us the names of some of these men?

Mr. KLEIN. At this moment the only one that I can remember who was a member at that time was Sal Vottis.

Mr. SCHERER. Before I interrupted you, Mr. Klein, you started to tell us of the procedure you adopted to accomplish the objective of the party in infiltrating these unions and taking over these unions. Would you proceed with telling us what you did?

Mr. KLEIN. The union at that time only had a couple of hundred members, and party members or sympathizers were in control of the union when I came there. So, the problem was how to build the union and the party. We decided that, although the organization was very small, the sentiment for the CIO was very strong, and so we instructed the party membership in the IEW to ask for a Wagner Labor Board election.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, when you say, "we," you mean you in conjunction with the Communist Party members already in the union at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. As well as—under the directive of the Communist Party in New York City.

Mr. SCHERER. Go forward now with your testimony.

Mr. KLEIN. This Wagner Labor Board election was asked for and was granted and several months later the election was held and the International Electrical Workers' Union was declared the winner. Immediately afterwards the union became very strong and when I left Schenectady the union had, if I remember rightly, four to five thousand members.

Mr. SCHERER. You were in Schenectady how many years?

Mr. KLEIN. About 9 months.

Mr. SCHERER. Just 9 months. And during that time you succeeded in accomplishing what you have just told us about?

Mr. KLEIN. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. You said the union had how many members when you left?

Mr. KLEIN. When I left? My memory is hazy, but it was between 4 and 5 thousand members, if I remember rightly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Compared with how many when you arrived?

Mr. KLEIN. One hundred and fifty active members; about 400 names on the book.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, who controlled and dominated that union at the time you left?

Mr. KLEIN. The Communist Party controlled and dominated the union through its members on the executive committee.

Mr. SCHERER. I suppose that the Communist Party members represented only a small percentage of the union, however?

Mr. KLEIN. A minute. At no time did we have as many as 50 members of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, would you tell us, Mr. Klein, how it was that 50 Communists could control a union of this size?

Mr. KLEIN. Because we had placed our members in key positions in the union, as members of the executive board and shop stewards.

Mr. SCHERER. Did these men in key positions who were Communists receive any special instructions with reference to organization work within the union?

Mr. KLEIN. They did.

Mr. SCHERER. From whom did they receive those instructions?

Mr. KLEIN. From me.

Mr. SCHERER. As I understand it, the Communist Party had adopted a well-defined plan and method for controlling unions by groups such as you have described?

Mr. KLEIN. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Klein, you were not a member of the U. E. at this time, is that correct?

Mr. KLEIN. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You were acting as party organizer?

Mr. KLEIN. As party organizer and working at all times.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And working with members of the union?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. SCHERER. You didn't confine your activities as party organizer in this area to this particular group alone, though?

Mr. KLEIN. I did not.

Mr. SCHERER. You worked with other groups?

Mr. KLEIN. I worked with many other groups.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you just briefly tell us some of the other groups?

Mr. KLEIN. Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union in Albany; the Textile Workers in Troy, N. Y.; Textile Workers in Amsterdam, N. Y.; the Glove Workers in Johnstown and Gloversville, N. Y.

Mr. SCHERER. Did the Communist Party have any success in infiltrating these unions you have just mentioned?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, the Communist Party was able to dominate locals in every town that I mentioned.

Mr. SCHERER. In the unions that you have mentioned?

Mr. KLEIN. In the unions that I have mentioned.

Mr. SCHERER. And the same methods were used?

Mr. KLEIN. The same methods were used in all cases.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, going back to the union at the General Electric plant—by the way, was that your major effort?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, General Electric was considered a major point of concentration.

Mr. SCHERER. And why?

Mr. KLEIN. Because of its war potential.

Mr. SCHERER. Could you develop that a little further?

Mr. KLEIN. Some time during the depression—I think it was in 1933, the central committee of the Communist Party issued what was termed an open letter. This open letter was the result of instructions from the Comintern, that the conditions in the United States called for revolutionary action but that the Communist Party was not strong enough to take advantage of the situation and, in order to remedy it, it must concentrate upon certain key points.

One of these key points was General Electric in Schenectady which was placed under the responsibility of Earl Browder. Another point of concentration was the waterfront which was placed under the responsibility of Charles Krumbein.

Mr. SCHERER. The waterfront where?

Mr. KLEIN. New York.

Mr. SCHERER. New York City?

Mr. KLEIN. I am speaking of the New York City waterfront in particular, although the entire national waterfront was also a major point.

Mr. SCHERER. You mentioned that the party was interested in controlling the unions at Schenectady because of the war potential of that plant. Was that the same reason they were interested in controlling the waterfront in New York City?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Because that would be a vital spot in case of war?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Klein, in case of war what did the Communist Party hope to accomplish by controlling these unions?

Mr. KLEIN. That would be determined by how the Communist Party regarded that particular war.

Mr. SCHERER. If it was a war with Russia, then, of course, it would be to the advantage of the Communist Party to control key spots in these war-potential plants so that sabotage might be carried out more easily?

Mr. KLEIN. That is true.

Mr. SCHERER. On the other hand, if a war should develop in which Russia was our ally, the union which was Communist-controlled would be in a position to step up production of war supplies?

Mr. KLEIN. That is true.

Mr. SCHERER. There is no question that the loyalty of the Communists who were in these plants was to Soviet Russia rather than to the United States?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't think I can speak for each individual member of the party. Many people joined the party as part of a protest movement, and I do not believe that they would consciously aid and abet an enemy of the United States.

Mr. SCHERER. There were some of them—

Mr. KLEIN. Some of them, yes—let me finish, please.

Mr. SCHERER. I am sorry.

Mr. KLEIN (continuing). Some of them that had been in the party a long time, I believe, they would act in the interests of the Soviet Union against the interests of the United States, and as a member of the party progressed into jobs of leadership, of higher leadership, he would more and more be identified with helping the Soviet Union against any enemy of the Soviet Union. Does that answer it?

Mr. SCHERER. I think that is a very fine answer to that question, Mr. Klein. Perhaps I didn't put the question as clearly as I should have. There is no question that the objective of the party was to control these unions so that in case there was a war with Russia, the production of a particular plant could be controlled?

Mr. KLEIN. Definitely.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, you say that the membership of the U. E. union from the time you came to the Albany area was increased from approximately 150 to 4000?

Mr. KLEIN. Four thousand.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, did you personally recruit any people into the party at that time?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you give us the names of some of the more prominent individuals that you recruited?

Mr. KLEIN. The most prominent member that I recruited was Leo Jandreau.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What was his position at the time at the U. E.?

Mr. KLEIN. At the time I came to Schenectady he was the president, I think, of the local.

Mr. SCHERER. Of which local?

Mr. KLEIN. Local 301. I could be mistaken as to the exact title that he had. But he was in a position of leadership, together with Sal Vottis.

Mr. SCHERER. About when was it that you recruited him?

Mr. KLEIN. In the early part of 1937.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You were there from August of '36 until May of '37?

Mr. KLEIN. That's right.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Could you give us some of the steps leading to the recruitment of Mr. Gandreau?

Mr. KLEIN. We had many discussions—

Mr. WILLIAMS. "We" meaning you and Mr. Jandreau?

Mr. KLEIN. Jandreau and myself had many discussions as to the programs and policies of the Communist Party and its relationship to the trade-union movement. And I answered his questions in particular, the questions he had with regard to religion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. With regard to religion?

Mr. KLEIN. To religion.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you enlarge upon that a little bit?

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Jandreau was a Catholic, although I believe a non-practicing one, and had some doubts as to whether or not he could be a member of the Communist Party and a Catholic at the same time. I told him that it was possible and assured him that he could be both, and he joined the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. What unit did he join?

Mr. KLEIN. He became a member at large, not assigned to any unit of open membership.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know if he was issued a card?

Mr. KLEIN. He was issued a card or book.

Mr. SCHERER. Who issued that to him?

Mr. KLEIN. The section membership secretary.

Mr. SCHERER. Who was that?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember who was membership secretary at that particular time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What name was Mr. Jandreau recruited under, do you recall?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And under what name did Mr. Jandreau know you, Mr. Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. He knew me under my name of Joseph Klein and as Joe Stone.

Mr. SCHERER. Did Mr. Jandreau use any other name in the party other than Jandreau?

Mr. KLEIN. His card, I believe, was signed with a fictitious name.

Mr. SCHERER. When you say his card, you mean his Communist Party——

Mr. KLEIN. His application card.

Mr. SCHERER. For membership in the party?

Mr. KLEIN. For membership in the party.

Mr. SCHERER. Was signed by a fictitious name?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do you know, Mr. Klein, that his application for membership was accepted?

Mr. KLEIN. I do.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And he became an active member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. He was.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Subsequent to his being recruited into the party, what assignment did he have?

Mr. KLEIN. Because he was a member at large he was not given specific assignments as ordinary members were given, but was called into New York City together with myself.

Mr. WILLIAMS. By whom?

Mr. KLEIN. Rose Wortis, who was district trade union secretary for the Communist Party at that time.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you go to New York City with him on more than one occasion?

Mr. KLEIN. I did.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you with him when he was given these instructions by Rose Wortis?

Mr. KLEIN. I was.

Mr. SCHERER. What kind of instructions was he given?

Mr. KLEIN. They were specific instructions with regard to problems of organization of trade union members at that particular period.

Mr. SCHERER. How many trips, as you have described, did he make to New York?

Mr. KLEIN. Three or 4.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And was the purpose of these trips, Mr. Klein, to receive instructions when he returned to the General Electric union to carry out?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, not only instructions, but to discuss various problems that he had, with other leaders of the Communist Party in New York.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you remember at this late date what any of those problems were?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes. They were going to ask for a new contract and were working out their demands.

Mr. WILLIAMS. To be specific, Mr. Klein, in what city was Mr. Jandreau recruited?

Mr. KLEIN. Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Approximately what location, at headquarters, your office, or where?

Mr. KLEIN. I believe he signed the application card in the trade union headquarters, which was on the same street as the Communist Party headquarters, a couple of blocks down.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did you ever meet with Mr. Jandreau in any meetings around Schenectady or Albany subsequent to his being recruited?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't think I understand the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did you meet in any party meetings or any type of party functions with Mr. Jandreau?

Mr. KLEIN. I never exposed Mr. Jandreau to meetings with other party members after he joined.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In other words, by that, Mr. Klein, do you mean that Mr. Jandreau was more or less a secret member of the party not known to other members of the Communist Party at U. E.?

Mr. KLEIN. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Who besides yourself knew Mr. Jandreau to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. Sal Vottis and Dorothy Loeb.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You say "Dorothy Loeb." Could you tell us something else about her?

Mr. KLEIN. She was active in the Communist Party and was corresponding for the Daily Worker, also corresponding for the trade union newspaper.

Mr. SCHERER. Where did she live?

Mr. KLEIN. She lived in Schenectady.

Mr. SCHERER. Was Mr. Jandreau still a member of the party at the time you left the Albany area?

Mr. KLEIN. He was.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That was in May of 1937 that you left?

Mr. KLEIN. 1937.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you seen him since?

Mr. KLEIN. I have not.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know whether he ever left the party?

Mr. KLEIN. I have no way of knowing.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You have not seen Mr. Jandreau since 1937?

Mr. KLEIN. I have not.

Mr. SCHERER. Can you give us the names of any other individuals who were leaders in the Communist Party and also leaders in the union?

Mr. KLEIN. Frank Emspak was a member of the executive committee of the union and a member of the party at that time; Sal Vottis whom I mentioned before. Those are the only names that I recall at this particular time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You left the Albany-Schenectady area in 1937?

Mr. KLEIN. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Where did you go from there?

Mr. KLEIN. I went to Europe.

Mr. WILLIAMS. For what purpose?

Mr. KLEIN. To work with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Mr. SCHERER. How long did you stay in Europe?

Mr. KLEIN. Until February of 1938.

Mr. SCHERER. During the time you were in Europe you were an active Communist Party functionary?

Mr. KLEIN. I was.

Mr. SCHERER. And you were sent to Europe by the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. I was.

Mr. SCHERER. When did you break from the Communist Party?

Mr. KLEIN. In February of 1938.

Mr. SCHERER. Briefly tell us the circumstances of your leaving the party.

Mr. KLEIN. I was disillusioned with the Communist Party, especially as to its attitude towards returning veterans, wounded, sick and otherwise, and I decided to break from the Communist Party, and I returned to the United States.

Mr. SCHERER. When did you return to the United States?

Mr. KLEIN. In February or March of 1938.

Mr. SCHERER. And you have had no connection with the Communist Party since that day?

Mr. KLEIN. None.

Mr. SCHERER. I forgot to ask you one question, Mr. Klein. While you were in the Albany area, do you recall your picture being in one of the newspapers?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. In what paper was that?

Mr. KLEIN. In the Schenectady paper. I don't remember.

Mr. SCHERER. What was the occasion for the picture?

Mr. KLEIN. I was instrumental in organizing and getting a contract for the streetcar and bus drivers and on the conclusion of the contract, photographs were taken by the local newspaper.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you recall who was in that picture with you, if anybody?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you in the picture alone or were there others with you?

Mr. KLEIN. I think there were several pictures taken, some alone and some together with other active members of that union.

Mr. SCHERER. This concludes the hearing and the witness is discharged from the subpoena, with the thanks of the committee for his cooperation.

Mr. KLEIN. Yes, sir. Thank you.

Mr. SCHERER. At this time the subcommittee will recess until 2 o'clock. We will now have a brief executive session.

Whereupon, at 12:25 p. m., the hearing was recessed until 2 p. m.

(At 2:15 p. m., the subcommittee reconvened, pursuant to recess, Hon. Gordon H. Scherer, presiding.)

AFTER RECESS

Mr. SCHERER. The committee will be in session. I understand, Mr. Counsel, that you want to ask the witness Richardson a few more questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson, although we spoke of the downtown group of the Communist Party in Ithaca, I failed to ask you any further questions about that group. What was the prime purpose or objective of that group?

TESTIMONY OF EMMANUEL ROSS RICHARDSON—Resumed

Mr. RICHARDSON. The prime purpose or objective of the downtown group was to work with the labor unions and to work in fields of discrimination and employment, et cetera.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have already given us the names of the members of the student body at Cornell who were members of that group, I believe. Maybe you have not. At any rate, will you give to the committee now the names of all persons who were members of the downtown group of the Communist Party in Ithaca?

Mr. RICHARDSON. David Brownstone and his wife, Lille, George Cook.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the first name of the wife?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have L-i-l-l-e, but I am not too sure of the spelling. George Cook and his wife Melba.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us all of the identifying information regarding Mr. Cook, things within your personal knowledge?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Cook and his wife lived in Trumansburg, New York, and they were members of the Communist Party downtown group. Mr. Cook had been formerly an organizer of the Communist Party. Neils Kruth and his wife Helen Kruth.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the last name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. K-r-u-t-h. Neils Kruth was the former member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, fought in Spain in the Spanish revolution. His wife Helen Kruth, in the middle of 1953, became the party organizer for the Ithaca-Trumansburg-Spencer area. Mr. Sherman Mitchell.

Mr. TAVENNER. Sherman Mitchell. Is that the same person you told us at an earlier point in your testimony who had resigned from the Communist Party?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, are there any other members of the downtown group that you can recall?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, I myself transferred to that group before I left.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why is it that some of these students on the campus were members not only of the student group but also of the downtown group at the same time?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The only students who were members of both groups—there was only one—David Brownstone. He was an adult person.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, that concludes the testimony of this witness, except that we did not have the opportunity during the noon hour, as we expected, to take his executive testimony as was announced this morning. What is the chairman's wish about that?

Mr. SCHERER. Take that testimony at the conclusion of today's hearing.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have a reservation for a plane at 5 o'clock.

Mr. SCHERER. It will only take a few minutes, won't it, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe about 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHERER. We will take the testimony during the first recess to accommodate you. You can get your bags packed and ready to go.

I believe I said this morning that the committee appreciates the testimony you have given.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and the subcommittee continued the hearing with the interrogation of other witnesses, which testimony is printed in part 5, under same title.)

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—Part 5

*U.S. Congress, House, Committee on
Un-American Activities.*

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

APRIL 8, 1954

(Continued—Afternoon Session)

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INCLUDING INDEX



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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 83D CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—Part 5

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC HEARING—AFTERNOON SESSION

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities continued with the hearing at 2:30 p. m., in Hearing Room No. 1 of the Federal Building, Albany, N. Y., Hon. Gordon H. Scherer (acting chairman), presiding.

Committee member present: Representative Gordon H. Scherer.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Thomas W. Beale, Sr., chief clerk; and Earl L. Fuoss and James A. Andrews, investigators.

Mr. SCHERER. The committee will continue in session.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will Mr. Neils Kruth come forward, please?

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KRUTH. I do.

TESTIMONY OF NEILS KRUTH, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, ALBERT L. COLLOMS

Mr. COLLOMS. Albert L. Colloms, 342 Madison Avenue N. Y.

Mr. KRUTH. May I request that the lights be turned off. They hurt my eyes.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness requests that the lights be turned off. Does that request include that no movies or television be taken?

Mr. KRUTH. I think so.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you make such a request?

Mr. KRUTH. Yes, and I would prefer not to have these flashlights.

Mr. SCHERER. The press will take its pictures and then desist until the conclusion of the testimony. Will you proceed, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. KRUTH. Neils Kruth. N-e-i-l-s K-r-u-t-h.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are accompanied by counsel, who has already identified himself for the record?

Mr. KRUTH. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. KRUTH. In Helsinki, Finland.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you come to this country?

Mr. KRUTH. I believe it was in 1903.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you a naturalized American citizen?

Mr. KRUTH. On my father's papers.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was your father naturalized and where?

Mr. KRUTH. In 1901, in the eastern district in New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. KRUTH. Outside of Trumansburg, R. D. No. 3, on a farm.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived there?

Mr. KRUTH. Since the beginning of 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you live prior to 1950?

Mr. KRUTH. In Manhattan.

Mr. TAVENNER. Manhattan?

Mr. KRUTH. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long had you lived in Manhattan?

Mr. KRUTH. As near as I can say, about 1934 or 1935, somewhere along there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what your educational training has been?

Mr. KRUTH. I am a college graduate.

Mr. TAVENNER. From what college?

Mr. KRUTH. College of the City of New York, and also a year at Columbia.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you complete your academic training?

Mr. KRUTH. In 1922, and, oh, I guess it was about 1927 at Columbia.

Mr. TAVENNER. 1927?

Mr. KRUTH. I think it was about that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please what the nature of your employment has been, what occupation you have been engaged in since the completion of your educational training in 1927?

Mr. KRUTH. In 1927, I think at that time I did a year at Columbia.

Mr. TAVENNER. I mean after the completion of your college work.

Mr. KRUTH. After that, I went to Europe.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you go to Europe?

Mr. KRUTH. I went to Europe in 1929.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain in Europe?

Mr. KRUTH. Till the beginning of 1933.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you living in Europe?

Mr. KRUTH. Around Leningrad in the Soviet Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. You returned to this country in 1933?

Mr. KRUTH. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been abroad since that time?

Mr. KRUTH. I went to Spain.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your purpose in going to Spain?

Mr. KRUTH. I went to Spain with the idea of—I felt that the Fascist inroads in Europe was getting to be of such a dangerous nature—forces of Hitlerism and Mussolini was beginning to endanger the democratic interests of the world to such an extent that I felt it was time for some of us to help in the fight against this totalitarianism that was causing such disruption and such dangers as far as the world was concerned. I felt eventually we would be faced with what we did face; namely, Pearl Harbor.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date that you went to Spain?

Mr. KRUTH. It was, I believe, in the early part, in the spring, as far as I can remember, of 1937. I am not sure about the year.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you return to this country?

Mr. KRUTH. A little over a year later.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain?

Mr. KRUTH. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you apply for a passport to go to Spain in 1937 or prior thereto?

Mr. KRUTH. Yes; I did apply for a passport.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you apply for it in your own name?

Mr. KRUTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you granted a passport?

Mr. KRUTH. I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what countries did you apply for permission to travel in your application for your passport?

Mr. KRUTH. I believe it was France and Finland.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you mention the fact that you proposed to go to Spain, or your desire to go to Spain in your application for your passport?

Mr. KRUTH. I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Why?

Mr. KRUTH. Because I felt they—this was a totally independent action of mine. At that time, I felt that the Roosevelt government did not choose to identify itself on either side of the struggle. I felt that as an individual I had a perfect right to side on the side of democracy.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you feel you had a right?

Mr. KRUTH. Without putting myself into a position of deciding that my Government at this point should jump into that struggle.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you feel you had a right to deceive the State Department as to the country into which you proposed to travel?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer that.

Mr. TAVENNER. You did deceive the State Department, did you not?

Mr. KRUTH. That is the same leading type of question.

Mr. SCHERER. I didn't get the answer. Will you read the answer? (Whereupon the reporter read the answer:)

That is the same leading type of question.

Mr. SCHERER. I think I am going to direct the witness to answer the question. You are so directed.

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time that you applied to the State Department for a passport to go to Europe in 1937, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what you know of the method by which citizens of this country were recruited to fight in Spain during the Franco-Spanish Civil War?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer on the grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. I am going to direct the witness to answer that question. I think you have waived your privilege, because you have testified that you did go to Spain, and did fight in the Spanish War or intended to fight in the Spanish Civil War. Therefore, I direct you to answer the question.

Mr. KRUTH. I went to Spain on my own wishes, for my own wishes. I did not answer any questions as to methods of recruitment and so forth, therefore, I stand on the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. What was that question, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. TAVENNER. My question was this: I asked the witness to advise the committee what he knew of the method used to recruit citizens of this country for service in the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. SCHERER. Witness, that is the question I am directing you to answer for the reasons I stated.

Mr. KRUTH. I stand on the fifth amendment, and I refuse to answer the question.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. You returned to the United States from Spain in 1938, according to your testimony. How did you become employed on your return, or how were you employed?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you live?

Mr. SCHERER. Just a moment. I direct you to answer that question. I don't see how your employment, unless it was in some subversive group, some criminal enterprise, could possibly incriminate you.

Mr. KRUTH. I am not going to discuss any of this question. I am going to stand on the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. You have the right, witness, but I want to get the record straight.

Mr. KRUTH. Thank you, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. All right. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. What name did you use while fighting in Spain?

Mr. KRUTH. The same name.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you use the name Meto at any time?

Mr. KRUTH. Yes, the name of my passport was garbled. My passports are always issued as Meto Kruth. When my father's papers were issued in 1912, they had the Finnish version. The version of my name issued on the passport has always been Meto. In fact, I one time complained to the State Department when I got my first passport, and I requested them to issue one to me in the name of Neils and explained the whole question of this unfortunate transference of my name, but they did not comply. They just copied it from my father's papers, and hence these passports are issued as Meto. There was no attempt at any kind of evasion. I have explained that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you reside when you returned to the United States?

Mr. KRUTH. I think mainly in Manhattan.

Mr. TAVENNER. What address?

Mr. KRUTH. At 337 West 71st Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain there?

Mr. KRUTH. Until I came to the farm.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed immediately prior to your coming to the farm in Upstate New York?

Mr. KRUTH. I was employed as a carpenter.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long had you been employed as a carpenter?

Mr. KRUTH. Oh, since the early part of the war.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your employment when you immediately returned from the service in 1938?

Mr. KRUTH. My mother owned the property there at 337 West 71st Street, which was a rooming house. I took care of this property.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other work did you engage in at that time?

Mr. KRUTH. I refused to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment before, and I still stand on that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you engaged in any other work besides that of carpentering immediately prior to your coming to Upstate New York in 1950?

Mr. KRUTH. I stand on the fifth amendment, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. I will direct the witness to answer the question.

Mr. KRUTH. I stand on the fifth amendment, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at any time prior to your coming to Upstate New York at Trumansburg or Ithaca?

Mr. KRUTH. Fifth amendment, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Oh, no. Witness, I think you should answer the question or decline to answer.

Mr. KRUTH. I decline to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment. I am sorry. I was trying to expedite the hearing.

Mr. SCHERER. We don't want to expedite it that much.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time a member of the Downtown Club of the Communist Party in Ithaca between 1950 and 1953?

Mr. KRUTH. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. KRUTH. The same answer. I decline to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. What years were you in Russia?

Mr. KRUTH. I was in Russia in 1937, 1938. I was in Russia. I forget the date, sir. I am getting a little confused with Spain. 1929 or 1933, that is right.

Mr. SCHERER. 1929 to 1933?

Mr. KRUTH. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERER. And you lived, I believe?

Mr. KRUTH. Around Leningrad.

Mr. SCHERER. What were you doing in Russia during that period?

Mr. KRUTH. I was in the building trades—that is it. The building trades.

Mr. SCHERER. Would you explain that answer a little more. You were in the building trades. You were engaged in construction work?

Mr. KRUTH. Construction work; yes. My trade is a carpenter.

Mr. SCHERER. As an individual or for some company?

Mr. KRUTH. As an individual.

Mr. SCHERER. How did you happen to go to Russia in 1929?

Mr. KRUTH. Well, I was very much interested in what they were doing over there.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you identified with the Communist Party while you were in Russia?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you take any instructions in any of the Communist schools in Russia while you were there?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you take any schooling of any type while you were in Russia?

Mr. KRUTH. I didn't learn the Russian language very much. Around the Leningrad area, there is a large Finnish area, and I worked in these areas. In fact, the Karelo Republic is north of there, which is a Finnish Republic.

Mr. SCHERER. My question is, did you take any instructions of any kind while you were in Russia?

Mr. KRUTH. At that time it was the period of what was known as the first Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union. There was an intense building program going on of all kinds, and the Russians were interested in having anybody with any kind of technical or industrial skill in coming in there and helping.

Mr. SCHERER. You had gotten your degree from Columbia at that time?

Mr. KRUTH. And Cornell.

Mr. SCHERER. And Cornell?

Mr. KRUTH. I am sorry. I never was to Cornell. Columbia.

Mr. SCHERER. What degree did you have?

Mr. KRUTH. It was an educational degree.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, my question you still haven't answered. I don't think you are evading it intentionally. Did you take any instructions of any kind while you were in Russia?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer that on the ground of the fifth amendment, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you had any contact with anybody in Russia since you left Russia?

Mr. KRUTH. No.

Mr. SCHERER. No contact?

Mr. KRUTH. No.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you ever engaged in any activity on behalf of the Russian Government in this country?

Mr. KRUTH. No.

Mr. SCHERER. In behalf of the Communist Party?

Mr. KRUTH. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you have any relatives in Russia at the time you went over there?

Mr. KRUTH. No.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you married at that time?

Mr. KRUTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Did the family go with you?

Mr. KRUTH. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. I think that is all, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mary Elizabeth Woods, will you come forward, please?

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss Woods. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MARY ELIZABETH WOODS, ACCOMPANIED BY HER COUNSEL, ALBERT L. COLLOMS

Mr. SHERER. Before counsel begins, we will let the press take care of the pictures they want. Then, will the press desist until the testimony has been taken?

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

Miss Woods. Could I request the lights be turned off?

Mr. SCHERER. The witness requests the lights be turned off. Does that include a request that no pictures be taken of you?

Miss Woods. I don't care. It is just that the light hurts my eyes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please?

Miss Woods. Mary Woods.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your middle name?

Miss Woods. Elizabeth.

Mr. TAVENNER. I see that you are accompanied by counsel. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. COLLOMS. Albert L. Colloms, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. I suppose it is not embarrassing to ask the young lady her age.

Miss Woods. 24.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you born?

Miss Woods. Well, I believe in a New York city hospital in Tuckahoe.

Mr. TAVENNER. In New York City?

Miss Woods. I think I was born in New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is adequate enough.

Miss Woods. I don't recall.

Mr. COLLOMS. She was there, but she doesn't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Miss Woods. Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Binghamton?

Miss Woods. Two years and 1 month, approximately.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you employed there?

Miss Woods. I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the nature of your employment?

Miss Woods. I work for the Endicott Johnson Shoe Corp.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the general character of your work?

Miss Woods. If I told you, you wouldn't understand. I am a lipsetter. I work in the inner sole department.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to your going to Binghamton, where were you employed? What were you doing?

Miss Woods. I got my degree from Cornell University, bachelor of science degree from the College of Agriculture in February or January 1952.

MR. TAVENNER. 1952. Did you have any other course of training in 1952 besides the completion of your work at Cornell?

MISS WOODS. Just what I asked my counsel—what do you mean?

MR. TAVENNER. Did you take any course of training at any place during 1952 other than at Cornell?

MISS WOODS. Do you mean professional or graduate?

MR. TAVENNER. Any kind of training.

MISS WOODS. No. I don't know what you are getting at, but no.

MR. TAVENNER. Did you attend a leadership training school for the Communist Party in August of 1952 in Binghamton?

MISS WOODS. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

MR. TAVENNER. Then, apparently, you have had some type of training. Does that refresh your recollection?

MISS WOODS. I feel that you are trying to put me on the spot, that I don't feel you should be putting me on. I don't get the implication that you are trying to make but my answer—I don't know. You have got me lost. Repeat the question.

MR. TAVENNER. Will you repeat the question?

(Whereupon the reporter read the question:)

Then, apparently, you have had some type of training? Does that refresh your recollection?

MISS WOODS. You are asking me the same question again. I finally understood what was going on. It is the same question as you asked previously, to which I stood on my rights under the fifth amendment.

MR. SCHERER. I didn't think it was the same question. I direct you to answer that.

MISS WOODS. You have got me, then. That is my understanding of what his question was. He said then—I stand on the fifth amendment.

MR. SCHERER. You refuse to answer Mr. Tavenner's question on the grounds of the fifth amendment? Is that correct?

MISS WOODS. That is right.

MR. TAVENNER. A moment ago you told us you had engaged in no course of training in 1952 other than at Cornell, and then when I asked you the specific question whether you engaged in training at the leadership school of the Communist Party in August 1952, you refused to answer.

MR. SCHERER. Mr. Counsel, I think we understand. Will you proceed to another question.

MR. TAVENNER. All right, sir.

When did you enter Columbia?

MISS WOODS. I went to Cornell.

MR. TAVENNER. I beg your pardon.

MISS WOODS. September 1947.

MR. TAVENNER. And you were there until January 1952?

MISS WOODS. That is right.

MR. TAVENNER. During that period of time, did you become a member of a Communist Party group on the campus?

MISS WOODS. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

MR. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Miss WOODS. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. What did you say you majored in at Cornell?

Miss WOODS. I was in the Department of Agriculture in which you don't have to major. During most of it, I was a rural sociology major. Part of the time, I was an animal husbandry major.

Mr. SCHERER. You majored in sociology?

Miss WOODS. Not exactly. For part of the time. Rural sociology in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SCHERER. What are you doing in the Endicott Shoe Co.? Tell us again.

Miss WOODS. Your shoe has an outer sole and a middle sole and an inner sole. I happen to be involved in the inner sole. S-o-l-e.

Mr. SCHERER. You aren't involved with that inner sole because of any instructions from the Communist Party, are you?

Miss WOODS. I am just talking about your shoe, not my shoe. Would you repeat your question?

Mr. SCHERER. Are you working at the Endicott Johnson Co. because of any instructions from the Communist Party?

Miss WOODS. I chose to go to Endicott Johnson as my own free choice, just as he chose to be a lawyer and Mr. Tavenner to be a lawyer, I chose.

Mr. SCHERER. You had no discussion with the Communist Party about employment at Endicott?

Miss WOODS. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. I kind of thought that would be your answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. SCHERER. I have none, either.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Hugh Chaffin. Will you come forward, please, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HUGH WESLEY CHAFFIN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, ALBERT L. COLLOMS

Mr. SCHERER. Will you be seated.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I would appreciate it if these bulbs didn't flash in my eyes while I am testifying. If they want to take pictures, let them go ahead.

Mr. SCHERER. The request of the witness is granted. Do you object to the lights?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I can stand them, I can put up with it.

Mr. SCHERER. Leave the lights on. Counsel, you may proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. CHAFFIN. Hugh Wesley Chaffin.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are accompanied by counsel?

Mr. CHAFFIN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. COLLOMS. Albert L. Colloms, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you born, Mr. Chaffin?

Mr. CHAFFIN. Twelfth of November, 1900, in Fort Collins, Colo.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. CHAFFIN. R. D. No. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in or close to Ithaca?

Mr. CHAFFIN. 34 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you live in Ithaca at any period of time?

Mr. CHAFFIN. Yes, for less than a year.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was that?

Mr. CHAFFIN. That was the winter of '38-'39.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your educational training has been?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I attended high school about 3½ years in the State of Michigan.

Mr. TAVENNER. How have you been employed since 1935, Mr. Chaffin?

Mr. CHAFFIN. Well, up until the fall of 1938, I was engaged in market gardening.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what?

Mr. CHAFFIN. In market gardening.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where?

Mr. CHAFFIN. Near Ithaca, N. Y., and since that time I have been an upholsterer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where have you been engaged in the upholstery business? In Ithaca?

Mr. CHAFFIN. In Ithaca, and now our shop is outside of Ithaca on our own property.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chaffin, there has been evidence introduced in the course of this hearing indicating that you have a knowledge of Communist Party activities in Ithaca. Are you aware of the existence of a group in Ithaca either at this time or some prior time?

Mr. SCHERER. May I respectfully suggest to counsel that the rules of the committee provide that the witness may ask counsel to advise him with reference to legal matters.

Mr. COLLOMS. He asked me concerning legal matters.

Mr. SCHERER. I am not saying he didn't but I just want to refresh your recollection, and it is not with reference to factual matters.

Mr. CHAFFIN. You mean my own personal knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHAFFIN. I decline to answer because the question invades my rights under the first amendment to the Constitution, and I also decline to take any chance to being a witness against myself under the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Marqusee, a young student at Cornell University, has testified about going to Communist Party meetings of the downtown group of the Communist Party of Ithaca, which he attended with you. Is that true or is it false?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I decline to answer for the above stated reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Richardson has also testified to having attended Communist Party meetings with you.

Mr. CHAFFIN. Are you sure?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, I am sure.

Mr. CHAFFIN. I didn't hear that.

Mr. SCHERER. The question is——

Mr. TAVENNER. I must correct that. I am not sure and, in fact, he did not so testify, but, did you know Mr. Richardson?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. You decline to answer whether you knew Mr. Richardson?

Mr. CHAFFIN. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. You had been expelled from the Communist Party before Mr. Richardson came to Ithaca. Isn't that true?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I decline to answer for the above stated reasons.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I decline to answer for the above stated reasons.

Mr. SCHERER. You haven't rejoined since you were expelled?

Mr. CHAFFIN. How is that?

Mr. SCHERER. You haven't rejoined the party since you were expelled?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I decline to answer your question on the grounds of the fifth amendment as well as the first amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CHAFFIN. I decline to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Edwin Wagner, please.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WAGNER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF EDWIN ROBERT WAGNER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, SCOTT K. GRAY

Mr. WAGNER. I request that the lights be turned off, because it is distracting to my concentration.

Mr. SCHERER. The lights will be turned off and the press will take its pictures and then desist when the testimony is being taken.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. WAGNER. Edwin Robert Wagner.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. WAGNER. In the city of New York, May 2, 1928.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mr. WAGNER. Right here at my side.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. GRAY. Scott K. Gray, 5 First Street, Troy, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. WAGNER. City of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Syracuse?

Mr. WAGNER. Approximately 5 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time, where did you live?

Mr. WAGNER. In the city of New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your educational training has been?

Mr. WAGNER. I attended public school in the city of New York, and I attended the Cooper Union School of Engineering, also in New York City, and I received a degree in 1949, bachelor of aeronautical engineering.

Mr. TAVENNER. From what institution?

Mr. WAGNER. The Cooper Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the date when you received your degree?

Mr. WAGNER. June 1949.

Mr. SCHERER. That degree was for what?

Mr. WAGNER. Mechanical engineering.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where have you been employed since 1949?

Mr. WAGNER. I have had two jobs since 1949.

Mr. TAVENNER. What were they?

Mr. WAGNER. One was as an engineering aide in the New York State Department of Public Works, highway division, in the Syracuse office.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you engaged in that type of work?

Mr. WAGNER. A little over a year.

Mr. TAVENNER. That brings you up to about 1950.

Mr. WAGNER. Somewhere in 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. How have you been employed since that time?

Mr. WAGNER. I have worked at a large electronics manufacturing plant just outside the city of Syracuse since that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. General Electric?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, that is right. Electronics Park, General Electric Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the nature of your position there?

Mr. WAGNER. At the present time, I am employed in the picture tube division. They make television picture tubes. The job is known as grind and polish tubes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other type of work did you perform for that company?

Mr. WAGNER. I have worked in a machine shop as drill-press operator.

Mr. TAVENNER. What type of work were you engaged in?

Mr. WAGNER. What period do you mean?

Mr. TAVENNER. Begin from the beginning of your employment there?

Mr. WAGNER. Do you know what the machine shop is?

Mr. TAVENNER. I have a general idea.

Mr. WAGNER. My job was to operate a drill press, a drill and ream and tap and all kinds of operations and all kinds of materials that were used in the manufacture of parts for electronics equipment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were these parts for electronic equipment part of the defense orders for this country?

Mr. WAGNER. I was never notified on any particular job just what the purpose of the part was to be used for. The way the shop was set up, you have a drawing of what is required, what operations were to be done, and how much you will be paid for doing the work. As General Electric is so notorious for. It is 100 percent incentive. Everybody has to produce. They don't tell you where the work goes. All

you are interested in is trying to get the work out and trying to make a couple of bucks that day.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you know at any time what these parts you were working on were to be used for, whether you were informed by the company or not?

Mr. WAGNER. I never had more than just a vague idea.

Mr. SCHERER. Did the vague idea include any knowledge as to whether they were to be used for mechanisms in connection with the defense effort of this country? Did you ever have any vague idea about that?

Mr. WAGNER. I know that the General Electric Co. had considerable defense contracts, and I didn't know just where the work was done or who was doing it. It was never a part of my job.

Mr. SCHERER. You have a degree in mechanical engineering, do you not?

Mr. WAGNER. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. And as such, you wouldn't consider yourself just an ordinary machinist, would you?

Mr. WAGNER. What is that? Will you repeat that question?

Mr. SCHERER. You wouldn't consider yourself an ordinary machinist, would you?

Mr. WAGNER. What do you mean by an ordinary machinist?

Mr. SCHERER. Just an average machinist. They usually don't have degrees, do they, those who work in the machine shop?

Mr. WAGNER. Well, I guess some do and some don't.

Mr. SCHERER. With that special knowledge and skill that you had, you certainly knew what the products you were working on were to be used for.

Mr. WAGNER. That is not necessarily so. What you learn from schools and textbooks is entirely different from what the very complicated production setup is in a place like General Electric's Electronics division.

Mr. SCHERER. Tell us some of the things you worked on.

Mr. WAGNER. I worked on the resistor boards. A resistor board is a piece of fiber or plastic with a whole bunch of holes in it that are drilled according to specifications, where mounting posts are put in and wiring is attached to it.

Mr. SCHERER. Tell us about some of the other things.

Mr. WAGNER. If you are really interested in the work I did, you can consult with the division. I don't remember all the details.

Mr. SCHERER. We are asking you. You would know better.

Mr. WAGNER. My foreman at the time would know best what I did. I don't have the records of every job I ever did.

Mr. SCHERER. Would he know better than you?

Mr. WAGNER. Certainly. He has the records available which I don't at this time. This was several years ago. I don't see what you are getting at.

Mr. SCHERER. I just wanted to know one simple thing, whether you worked on any gadget used in the defense effort.

Mr. WAGNER. You should ask the General Electric Co. in Syracuse, and they will give you definite information on it, which I can't say definitely whether I did or didn't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive clearance to work on classified material?

Mr. WAGNER. At which time are you referring to?

Mr. TAVENNER. At any time.

Mr. SCHERER. He knows what classified material is.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you answer the question, please?

Mr. WAGNER. I am not sure what you are getting at.

Mr. TAVENNER. You know whether you were cleared to have access to classified information.

Mr. WAGNER. I will decline to answer the question on the grounds of the fifth amendment, that no witness shall be required to be a witness against himself.

Mr. SCHERER. You are directed to answer that question, whether you were cleared on classified matter. You certainly are directed to answer that question.

Mr. WAGNER. I think any information you want on that you can get direct from the General Electric. Apparently, you people are working directly hand and glove with the General Electric Co. in trying to get people suspended, and I see it as a—they are giving you all the information. They are putting the finger on me, they want to make an example of a couple of people that have been militant against the company and fighting for the workers' rights, and they are trying to get a couple suspended to scare the rest of the people, and they will go along with the General Electric and do anything that General Electric wishes them to without putting up a squawk. They say, "You open up the yap—we will do to you what we did to Wagner."

Mr. SCHERER. We are interested in knowing the type of people that are working on products for the defense department of this Government.

Mr. WAGNER. From my impression from working with those people, from all types, from all backgrounds, all parts of the country—

Mr. SCHERER. Perhaps you can tell us if you won't use the fifth amendment to answer some of these questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you given clearance, if you were, to have access to classified information?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. How could it incriminate you to tell this committee you were cleared for the purpose of handling classified material.

Mr. WAGNER. I stand on the fifth amendment just as I did on the previous question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive notice that your access to classified information would be denied at any time?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Isn't it a fact that you received such a notice?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you began your work at this plant in 1950 at the General Electric Co., were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Weren't you, as a matter of fact, the chairman of the shop committee group of the Communist Party?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. It was testified here this morning by Mr. Richardson that he had attended Communist Party meetings in your home. I believe in 306 James Street. Let me ask you, did you live at 306 James Street?

Mr. WAGNER. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you live, 306 what street, if I have the wrong street.

Mr. WAGNER. What period are you referring to?

Mr. SCHERER. Any time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Any time.

Mr. WAGNER. Well, I don't live at 306 James Street, and I never lived at 306 James Street.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you live at 306 any other street?

Mr. WAGNER. For a period in Syracuse, I lived at 306 Bernard Avenue.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who lived at 308 Bernard Avenue?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. I direct the witness to answer the question.

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment as I have already stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. James Jones, Jr., who worked with you in the shop live for a while at 308, next door to you?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer that question, on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is directed to answer that question.

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Richardson testified that he attended Communist Party meetings during the summer of 1951 at your address in your home. Was he telling the committee the truth or not?

Mr. WAGNER. Well, you can drag in your stoolpigeons whose soul is bought and paid for with the money I pay taxes with, which I strongly object to. I object to my name being associated with a person of that character, and I refuse to answer any questions relating to any stoolpigeons on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have a full opportunity to disassociate your name from the whole thing if it is untruthful, but you have refused to answer whether it is true or false.

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Have you ever passed any classified information to the Communist Party?

Mr. WAGNER. Are you accusing me of espionage? If you had any evidence of espionage, I would have been brought up on charges a

long time ago. I object to the form of these questions, where you accuse me of being a spy. I demand I not be implicated of spying. I have never committed espionage or sabotage.

Mr. SCHERER. Answer the question.

Mr. WAGNER. Will you repeat the question and be specific?

Mr. SCHERER. If you didn't understand my question, how were you able to make that speech?

Mr. WAGNER. You are accusing me—I got the implication. You are accusing me of espionage. Repeat the question.

Mr. SCHNERER. Did you ever pass any classified information to the Communist Party?

Mr. WAGNER. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. I thought your answer would be that, after that speech.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. James Jones, Jr. Will you come forward please?

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. JONES. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES I. JONES, JR., ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, ALBERT L. COLLOMS

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. COLLOMS. Albert L. Colloms, 342 Madison Avenue, New York city.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. JONES. My name is James I. Jones, Jr.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born?

Mr. JONES. I was born in Chicago, Ill., 1927—July 17.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. JONES. I now reside at 666 Madison Street, Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived at that address?

Mr. JONES. The latter or the former?

Mr. TAVENNER. Possibly I didn't understand your answer. Will the reporter read the answer.

(Whereupon the reporter read the answer given by the witness:)

I now reside at 666 Madison Street, Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived at that address?

Mr. JONES. Approximately 2½ years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to that time, where did you reside?

Mr. JONES. At 308 Bernard Avenue.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who lived next door to you at 306?

Mr. JONES. I invoke the fifth amendment on this question, because I don't think, in the first place—it is legal right for me to invoke the fifth amendment. That is the only protection that a witness in my position has. Secondly, because your position is much more advantageous than my position due to the fact that you have a battery or menagerie of stoold pigeons that you can draw upon and do occasion-

ally, and I am in a position of disproving whatever information is given to you by your stoolpigeons, your pedigreed stoolpigeons and your snoopers, and I decline to answer that question, and I stand on the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. In the opinion of the Chair, the witness' statements are clearly in contempt of the Congress of the United States. Will you answer the question?

Mr. JONES. I invoke the fifth amendment by declining.

Mr. SCHERER. You decline?

Mr. JONES. I invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. You said you didn't have the legal right.

Mr. JONES. I invoked the fifth amendment first, before I started answering the other question, if you remember my testimony.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Syracuse?

Mr. JONES. Well, I came to Syracuse in 1940.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the date?

Mr. JONES. Would you repeat the question?

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you first take up your residence in Syracuse?

Mr. JONES. You mean when did I move to Syracuse?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. JONES. I moved to Syracuse in 1940.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you lived there continuously since that time?

Mr. JONES. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please what your educational training has been?

Mr. JONES. I have had a year and a half at Syracuse University.

Mr. TAVENNER. How have you been employed since 1940?

Mr. JONES. In 1940 to 1945 I was a student going—finishing my high school, and in common with that I was employed at the Woolworth stores as a baker and bus boy in order to help buy books and clothes and other things in order to attend schools half way decent.

Mr. TAVENNER. And you continued in that employment how long?

Mr. JONES. Until 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. How have you been employed since 1945?

Mr. JONES. I worked in other bakeries along that line doing the same kind of work, and then I was out of a job. I don't remember the exact days or the exact years. I stayed at one place or the other, but I was out of a job, and then for 4 or 5 months, through which I drew unemployment insurance checks, and then I was employed at the General Electric.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did your employment begin at the General Electric?

Mr. JONES. On August 8, 1950, as far as I can recollect.

Mr. TAVENNER. What has been the nature of your employment with GE?

Mr. JONES. Well, I was employed as a material handler in the GE.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that a shop job in the General Electric?

Mr. JONES. I don't know what General Electric calls its buildings, but as far as I know I was employed as a material handler. What do you mean by shop job?

Mr. TAVENNER. A job in the shop.

Mr. JONES. Would you call GE a shop or not?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, are you familiar with a group known as the shop committee of the Communist Party made up of members of the Communist Party who work in various types of shops in the GE?

Mr. JONES. I invoke the fifth amendment on that question. I refuse to reply by invoking the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, apparently, you do understand what shop means.

Mr. JONES. I only understand the last question, which I gave the correct answer to, the answer that I felt I wanted to give to you in my legal right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member at the particular time of the shop committee of the Communist Party while working for GE?

Mr. JONES. I refuse to answer by invoking the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend Communist Party meetings at your address at 308 Bernard Street?

Mr. JONES. I never lived at 308 Bernard Street. It is 308 Bernard Avenue, please.

Mr. TAVENNER. But was 308.

Mr. JONES. If you look for 308, and it doesn't have Bernard Street, you wouldn't find it anywhere.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have corrected me as to the address. Will you tell me whether Communist Party meetings were held there.

Mr. JONES. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were any Communist Party meetings held at your address at 666 Madison Street?

Mr. JONES. I refuse to answer by using the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at any time a member of the Communist Party between 1950 and the present date?

Mr. JONES. I refuse to answer on the previous grounds above stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JONES. I also refuse to answer that on the previous grounds I have already stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you ever pass any information to the Communist Party?

Mr. JONES. I refuse that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. What is your job at GE now?

Mr. JONES. Now, or when I was employed?

Mr. SCHERER. When you were employed.

Mr. JONES. I was employed as a material handler.

Mr. SCHERER. What type of material came under your jurisdiction?

Mr. JONES. That is an all inclusive classification. At the time, I was handling boxes that had the finished television set in, that was going to different warehouses or to different customers.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you ever handle any different type materials than you have just described?

Mr. JONES. Yes, I have handled parts that go into assimilating parts that go into the chassis of the television and the tube.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you ever handle any parts that went to the war effort?

Mr. JONES. Not as far as I know, unless it was mixed in with the other.

Mr. SCHERER. As far as you know, you didn't.

Mr. JONES. As far as I know.

Mr. SCHERER. You have no further questions, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. No, I have no further questions.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. SCHERER. We will have a 10-minute recess.

(Whereupon a short recess was taken.)

AFTER RECESS

Mr. SCHERER. Counsel, are you ready?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. Mr. George Cook, will you come forward please.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. COOK. I do.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. COOK, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, SCOTT K. GRAY

Mr. SCHERER. You may proceed.

Mr. COOK. Would you turn off that light? It kind of makes me feel like the third degree. My name is George Cook.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mr. COOK. I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. GRAY. Scott Gray, 5 First Street, Troy, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have a middle initial, Mr. Cook?

Mr. COOK. W.

Mr. TAVENNER. George W. Cook. When and where were you born?

Mr. COOK. Nevada County, Ark. in a country town, in 1907.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. COOK. In Schuyler County, N. Y. My post office address is Alpine.

Mr. TAVENNER. How far is that from Ithaca?

Mr. COOK. Sixteen or 17 miles.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in the vicinity of Ithaca?

Mr. COOK. I have lived in that same place for 8½ years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where did you live prior to that time?

Mr. COOK. Lots of places. The last place I lived before that was Detroit.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you in Detroit?

Mr. COOK. Three years.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be roughly from 1943 to 1945?

Mr. COOK. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your business in Detroit?

Mr. COOK. I worked for the Hudson Motor Car Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you have any other employment in Detroit?

Mr. COOK. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to 1943, where did you live, and how were you employed?

Mr. COOK. Let's begin at one end or the other.

Mr. TAVENNER. We have already begun at one end.

Mr. COOK. I worked in Yonkers. I worked for the Alexander Smith carpet shop.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were you employed just prior to going to Detroit?

Mr. COOK. I lived in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you live in Memphis, Tenn.?

Mr. COOK. About a year. I think a little less than a year.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be in the year 1942 approximately. What was your employment there?

Mr. COOK. I worked for the National Fireworks. I also worked for Goldsmith's Department Store and for the American Finishing Co. It was a cotton manufacturing company.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you employed prior to going to Memphis, Tenn., in 1942?

Mr. COOK. I taught school in a public school in Arkansas.

Mr. TAVENNER. Arkansas. Where in Arkansas?

Mr. COOK. Manilla, not in Manilla, but out in the country near Manilla.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you located there?

Mr. COOK. About a year, a little less.

Mr. TAVENNER. And where were you prior to 1941; that is, prior to your going to Arkansas?

Mr. COOK. Prior to my going to Arkansas, I was in Yonkers.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your occupation in Yonkers?

Mr. COOK. I worked in the Alexander Smith Carpet Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you in Yonkers?

Mr. COOK. I was in Yonkers 5 years, but I didn't work for the carpet company all that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. That would take you back to 1936.

Mr. COOK. About that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please what formal educational training you have had?

Mr. COOK. I had an AB degree from Adrian College in Michigan.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you attend any other schools?

Mr. COOK. I went to a theological seminary for 2 years after that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where?

Mr. COOK. Westminster, Md., Whittaker Chambers' home town, but I didn't see him when I was there.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you seen him since?

Mr. COOK. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Cook, I have before me an excerpt from the Ithaca Journal of October 21, 1949, in the column known as the "Letters from the people" a letter addressed to the editor over the name of George W. Cook, Alpine, N. Y. I will hand the letter to you and ask you if you wrote that as a contribution to the paper and if—

Mr. COOK. I don't have to read the letter. I can tell you. I can answer the question in my way without that. I would like to cooperate.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that letter written by you?

Mr. COOK. I would like to cooperate with this committee or with any committee that is investigating un-American activities.

Mr. SCHERER. Just a minute, witness. The question is plain and simple. Did you write the letter? If you don't want to answer, the counsel will tell you what you should do.

Mr. COOK. Can I answer it my way?

Mr. SCHERER. Answer the question and then give the explanation.

Mr. COOK. I am going to decline because of the protection afforded me by the fifth amendment and also by the first amendment regarding freedom of speech.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed with the next question, Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. I read in the course of the letter this statement: "But about 14 years ago, I joined the Communist Party." Is it true that 14 years prior to October 21, 1949, you joined the Communist Party?

Mr. COOK. I am going to decline to answer that question on exactly the same grounds. As I said, I would be perfectly willing to cooperate with this committee on any investigation of un-American activities, but I don't think, whatever the committee may think, that finding jobs for Negroes and organizing an open shop in industries are un-American activities, and I can't cooperate with you if you are objecting to finding jobs for Negroes, which I don't think is un-American.

Mr. SCHERER. Neither do we. The Communist Party, we think, is.

Mr. COOK. That is one thing I think has been brought ont. Is that un-American activity which the stoolpigeons have found so reprehensible?

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed with the next question.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is the purpose of the committee to examine fully into the operations of the Communist Party not only as to the extent of the operations but the method and manner in which it operates. For instance, I have before me a photostatic copy of a check. On the check appears the language, "Communist Party of New York State, 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y." The date is July 21, 1949. It is payable to one George W. Cook in the amount of \$49.50 and is drawn on the Amalgamated Bank of New York. The name signed to the check is "Communist Party of New York State, Mary Moller" or "Miller"—I am not certain which—"Assistant Treasurer." I hand you a photostatic copy of this check and ask you to identify it if you will.

Mr. COOK. Was the check honored?

Mr. TAVENNER. And explain what the purpose of it was, if you can recall.

Mr. COOK. I am going to decline to answer that question entirely on the grounds that I previously stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did the Communist Party deliver a check to you for \$49.50 in 1949?

Mr. COOK. I have told you that I am going to decline to answer that question on the grounds I previously stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the photostatic copy of the check in evidence and ask that it be marked "Cook Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. SCHERER. So received and so ordered.

(Photostatic copy of check from Communist Party of New York State, 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., dated July 21, 1949, payable to George W. Cook was marked as "Cook Exhibit No. 1" respectively, and received in evidence.)¹

¹ Retained in committee files.

Mr. TAVENNER. I also offer in evidence excerpt from the Ithaca Journal of October 21, 1949, and ask that it be marked "Cook Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. SCHERER. So received and so ordered.

(Excerpt from Ithaca Journal of October 21, 1949, marked as "Cook Exhibit No. 2" was received in evidence.)²

Mr. TAVENNER. What transaction did you have with the Communist Party out of which any transaction arose involving money in 1949?

Mr. COOK. I decline to answer that in regard to 1949 or any other year on the grounds that I previously stated, on the grounds of the protection afforded me by United States Constitution.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time receive a salary from the Communist Party for services performed or to be performed by you?

Mr. COOK. Are you through with your question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOK. My answer is the same thing. I refuse to answer on the grounds of the protection afforded be by the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where you a member of the Communist Party at anytime?

Mr. COOK. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. SCHERER. Where did you say you are employed today?

Mr. COOK. Where am I employed now? I am employed by the Un-American Activities Committee today.

Mr. SCHERER. What is your regular employment?

Mr. COOK. I am a construction laborer.

Mr. SCHERER. What company?

Mr. COOK. Struse of Philadelphia.

Mr. SCHERER. What was the name of the company?

Mr. COOK. Struse.

Mr. SCHERER. Is that the full name of the company?

Mr. COOK. I don't get a check. I get a pay envelope, and that is what we call it. I couldn't give you the full name of the company. I guess it is S-t-r-u-s or S-t-r-u-s-e—I don't know.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you stated you were in Detroit between 1934 and 45.

Mr. COOK. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become acquainted with Bereniece Baldwin while you were in Detroit?

Mr. COOK. I will decline to answer that on the protection afforded me by the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Bereniece Baldwin testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Detroit on February 29, 1952—

Mr. COOK. I don't doubt it.

Mr. TAVENNER. At that time, I asked her, "Will you please identify for the committee the names of those whom you can recall that you met as members either of the Fred Douglass 14th Congressional Club," meaning club of the Communist Party. In the course of her answer, Mrs. Baldwin stated:

George Cook, formerly of the 14th Club, transferred in approximately 1947 to New York State. He had studied the ministry in his early days. He would carry the policies through on the connections between the Communist Party and

² Retained in committee files

what religion stood for, the relationship between the two. He was literature director of the 14th Club. Melba, his wife, was also active.

Was Mrs. Baldwin telling the truth about your connection with Communist Party activities in Detroit?

Mr. COOK. I am not going to answer stoolpigeons who could probably bring up a couple of hundred names. I am going to stand on the fifth amendment and refuse to answer that question.

Mr. SCHERER. She was a fellow member of the Communist Party at the time. I can't understand your berating her.

Mr. COOK. I don't degrade her. She must have degraded herself.

Mr. SCHERER. I said "berating her."

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you continue in Communist Party activities in Ithaca after you moved there?

Mr. COOK. I told you that I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the protection afforded me by the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you a member, and did you attend meetings of the Downtown Club of the Communist Party of Ithaca between 1951 and 1953?

Mr. COOK. Who said so?

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you?

Mr. COOK. Did anyone say I did?

Mr. TAVENNER. My question is, Did you?

Mr. COOK. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Is my recollection correct, Mr. Counsel, that Bereniece Baldwin was an undercover agent for the FBI?

Mr. TAVENNER. She was.

Mr. SCHERER. In the Communist Party?

Mr. TAVENNER. For a period, I believe, of 7 or 8 years.

Mr. COOK. The worst accusation that could be brought against me is that I ever associated with slimy characters as some of them that have been dug up by this committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you associated with any of those persons that you called slimy characters in the Communist Party?

Mr. COOK. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment, especially the part of it that would degrade me.

Mr. SCHERER. You are degrading yourself in the eyes of everybody who is here.

Mr. COOK. Possibly in the eyes of this committee.

Mr. SCHERER. You are doing a pretty good job of it, especially for a man who has had 2 years in a theological school. Go ahead, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. COOK. I decline to answer that on the grounds that I have previously stated.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Jack Davis, will you come forward, please.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DAVIS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JACK DAVIS

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Jack Davis.

Mr. TAVENNER. You appeared as a witness before this committee in July 1953, did you not?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is noted that you are not accompanied by counsel?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have the privilege of having counsel if you so desire.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take the time in committee to have this witness repeat his background of his education and his employment, because that was made a matter of public record in the hearing conducted by the committee in 1953.

Mr. SCHERER. I recall. You may remind the committee only that the witness testified at that time that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1936.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. That he withdrew from the Communist Party at what date, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. About 1948.

Mr. TAVENNER. And that he has had no connection with the Communist Party since that time. Mr. Davis, if you will recall, was one of the witnesses who testified regarding the Communist Party membership of James McNamara, which was referred to in the preliminary statement made by the chairman of this subcommittee at the beginning of this hearing.

Mr. SCHERER. Davis' testimony last year was very helpful to this committee, and I recall it distinctly.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of the witness' testimony in 1953, he referred to his experience as an organizer in the UE. At that time he was directed by the committee not to testify on that subject as there were matters then under investigation which might necessitate recall at a later date. So, Mr. Davis, I want to begin with your experience in the Communist Party in places other than Albany, and related to your employment during the period that you were an organizer of UE without repeating any of your former testimony.

Where were you living at the time you first became a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. In Albany, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you first become employed as an organizer for UE?

Mr. DAVIS. About September 1, 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances under which you became employed by UE?

Mr. DAVIS. In the summer of 1941, I was employed by the Capital District CIO Council as an organizer—sometime during the months of August, I was asked by Leo Jandreau, who is the business agent of Local No. 301 of the UE, to come to work as organizer for the UE, and after he talked to Mr. James Matles, the director of organization, I received a letter from Mr. Matles stating that I had been hired, and I would start work about the 1st of September.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were employed by Mr. Matles on the recommendation of Mr. Jandreau?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the date of your employment was what?

Mr. DAVIS. About September 1, 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you assigned to duty?

Mr. DAVIS. I was assigned to represent the UE in Rome, New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee whether or not you were a member of the Communist Party at the time you were employed?

Mr. DAVIS. I was a member of the party, of the Communist Party at the time, but I was inactive. I had been inactive for about a year at that time, but I was still a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know of your own knowledge whether or not your Communist Party membership played any factor in your employment by UE?

Mr. DAVIS. No, I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. You did not discuss with Mr. Jandreau your Communist Party affiliation at the time he recommended you?

Mr. DAVIS. No, I didn't.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain on your assignment in Rome?

Mr. DAVIS. I remained from about the 1st of September until some time in the latter part of December of 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that period of time, did you engage in any Communist Party activities in Rome?

Mr. DAVIS. I didn't attend any meetings as such, but I was in contact with some people who were members of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the occasion for your contact with Communist Party members in Rome?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, in one case, because of the housing shortage at that time, I was unable to find a place to stay, and I lived with a man by the name of Harry B. Ellingford, who identified himself as a member of the Communist Party. E-l-l-i-n-g-f-o-r-d.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the only Communist connection that you had while working for the UE in Rome?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, there was another man who came to the place I was living, Mr. Ellingford's home, a Mr. Cherwaty, Joseph Cherwaty.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you spell it?

Mr. DAVIS. I will try. I believe it is spelled C-h-e-r-w-a-t-y, and Mr. Cherwaty also identified himself as a member of the Communist Party, and Mr. Ellingford, myself, and Mr. Cherwaty had many discussions about the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your next assignment with the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I would like to explain that at the time I left Rome I had resigned as a UE organizer. I left Rome, and resigned because I was dissatisfied with the assignment that was given to me. I came back to work in the Albany area as a waiter, which was my regular line of work. I was still living at Albany at the time. My home was here, but I had resigned at that time—December.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you subsequently reemployed by the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. In 1942—about May 1942, I was approved by Willard Bliss, who is the international representative, and asked to come back to work for the UE, and I was promised that I would be given a much

better assignment, an assignment I would be satisfied with, and so I came back to work. I was rehired on June 1st, 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was your assignment on this occasion?

Mr. DAVIS. At Fort Edward, N. Y., where there is a new General Electric plant, and I was assigned to organize the plant.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain at Fort Edward?

Mr. DAVIS. I remained in that area until about August of 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you transferred from there to another field?

Mr. DAVIS. I was transferred to Syracuse, N. Y., in the latter part of August 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee the circumstances surrounding your transfer to Syracuse?

Mr. DAVIS. I was transferred to Syracuse because I had completed the work of organizing the General Electric Fort Edward plant, and I was asked to go to Syracuse in order to work on the organization of a new GE plant, which has just been constructed in Syracuse, which I agreed to do, and I moved my home from Albany to Syracuse at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your duties as an organizer in Syracuse?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, the main job at that time was to organize the General Electric plants there. In addition to that, to work on organization of several other plants such as the Easy Washing Machine Co., several other plants—I can't recall at the time—Globe Forge and a number of others, and in addition to that, to handle grievances that came up in the various plants and, naturally, to organize the local unions there and get them functioning and see that they functioned properly.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you engage in any Communist Party activity while assigned to the Fort Edward area?

Mr. DAVIS. No, at that time I was inactive in the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you engage in any Communist Party activity during the period you were working at Syracuse?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, shortly after I came to Syracuse, I was contacted by the organizer for the Communist Party, who was a man by the name of George Sheldrick, and I was assigned to a group in Syracuse called the industrial group, and I attended meetings of the industrial group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, how this group of the party functioned and what its principal objectives were?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I would say at the time I was in Syracuse, the principal objective of the industrial group was to help the UE to organize the people into the UE and also to use that as the basis of recruiting as many of the members of the UE into the party, and aside from that, it was the general work engaged in by the Communist Party of carrying out the party line in building the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain active with that industrial group of the Communist Party in Syracuse?

Mr. DAVIS. All the time that I lived in Syracuse, I attended meetings off and on of the industrial group.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was from August 1942, until what date?

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, about the middle of 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. Approximately 2 years?

Mr. DAVIS. Approximately about. I can't recall the exact month, but it was some time, I would say, about the middle of the year, 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, who were active in the Communist Party in Syracuse; that is, in the industrial group to which you were assigned?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I would say that at the time it was made up of all of the UE organizers there, because all the UE organizers were members of the Communist Party, and in addition to the UE organizers, there were some people who worked in the plants there. Do you want it?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, if you will give the names of those who were members of that group, please, and if they were organizers or whatever positions they held, either with the union or outside of the union. I would like to have that as identifying information.

Mr. DAVIS. James Taylor.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was James Taylor?

Mr. DAVIS. He was an employee of the Carrier Air Conditioning Company in Syracuse. He was active in the UE, a member of the UE. George Sheldrick. He was a party organizer, a Communist Party organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the last name?

Mr. DAVIS. S-h-e-l-d-r-i-c-k.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was the man who first contacted you?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right. Etta Sheldrick, his wife, who was also a UE organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean the wife was a UE organizer?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where these persons were UE organizers, will you please so state?

Mr. DAVIS. Willard Riker, UE organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give me that name.

Mr. DAVIS. R-i-k-e-r. Willard Riker.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. DAVIS. James Miller. He was president of the UE local in the Delco General Motors plant. Pardon me. I am referring to Rochester. Mr. Miller was the president of the local in the Delco plant in Rochester.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you assigned to Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. That was later. That was about the middle of 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let us proceed first with those at Syracuse.

Mr. DAVIS. Milo Lathrop. He was at one time Educational Director of the UE District No. 3.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell his last name?

Mr. DAVIS. L-a-t-h-r-o-p.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. DAVIS. Al Kent. He was the business agent for Local No. 320 of the General Electric plant, the General Electric plant in Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Diantha Hoag, UE organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. All right.

Mr. DAVIS. Ruth Hill, who was an office worker employed in some office around Syracuse. Raymond Grayson, UE organizer. Elizabeth Field, UE organizer, Neil Eastman, who was an organizer for the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell it?

Mr. DAVIS. E-a-s-t-m-a-n. Philomena DiSiena, who was the Director of Women's activities for the UE District No. 3. William Crandall, who was an employee of the Carrier Air Conditioning Company in Syracuse and an active member in the UE. Cyril Kleinman.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell it?

Mr. DAVIS. K-l-e-i-n-m-a-n. He was employed by the GE in Syracuse and was an active member in the UE. Willard Bliss, international representative of the UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was a member of this same group. Is he the one who was responsible for your reemployment as a UE organizer?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. The same person?

(Mr. Davis nods head affirmatively.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. Bliss know when he reemployed you as an organizer that you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right. Definitely.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did he know that?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, during the period, the first period that I was employed by the UE in 1941, he discussed the question of party membership about both his membership and my membership on several occasions with me at Rome and at Syracuse.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well.

Mr. DAVIS. Harriett Bliss, his wife, who was employed as a secretary in the UE District Office in Syracuse. Jack Zucker, UE organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all, as far as Syracuse is concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. It appears from the names that you have given us of members of the industrial group of the Communist Party in Syracuse that most of the members were either UE organizers or held some other position or were definitely connected with the UE, does it not?

Mr. DAVIS. I would say that generally was so. There were several other people whose names I can't recall. Generally, that was so in this case.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, where the meetings were held of this group, if you can?

Mr. DAVIS. I don't recall any addresses, but they were generally held at the home of the party organizer. In addition, there also were quite a number of meetings that I attended in Syracuse and in other parts of the State with some of the people or most all of the people that I have mentioned, which were held after there was a UE staff meeting. The meetings were made up of staff members of the UE, but they were Communist Party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. I want to ask you more about that later. Who was the Communist Party organizer in that area at that time? You said many of the meetings were held in his home?

Mr. DAVIS. George Sheldrick was the organizer for part of the time that I lived in Syracuse. He later, I believe, went into the service.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, I am not speaking of staff meetings of the UE that you referred to a moment ago or the Communist Party meetings held after the staff meetings, but in the ordinary meeting of this group of the Communist Party, what business was transacted? What was the nature of their meetings?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, generally, the discussion about recruiting, the necessity of recruiting more people into the Communist Party, and always the necessity of building the UE and organizing the plants in Syracuse, bringing more people into the party. They always sold literature at these meetings and asked the members to take literature with them to give or sell to other people, and, of course, the general discussion about whatever the line of the party happened to be at the moment and how best to carry it out and carry it into the union and carry it out in the various shops that the union was active in.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that the UE organizers in Syracuse were members. Do you mean that all of the UE organizers were members or only part of them?

Mr. DAVIS. I would say that all of them were. I can't recall any UE organizer in Syracuse who was not a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever have a discussion with any superior of yours about the subject of Communist Party membership of UE organizers?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I had discussions with Willard Bliss, who was my superior, my immediate superior, about Communist Party membership and about Communist Party problems and programs and so on.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Bliss at that time was the international representative of the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, in charge of District No. 3; that is, upstate New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. What view did he take of Communist Party membership on the part of members of the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. Members of the staff?

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, either or both.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, he took the same position that all the Communist Party members did, and that is that they should all become members of the party if they weren't already.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, I notice that practically all of those, if not in fact all, of those named by you, who were members of the industrial group of the Communist Party in Syracuse, were connected with UE in one form or another. While in Syracuse, did you become acquainted with persons who were not members of the UE or who were not members of the industrial club of the Communist Party and yet who were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I believe that I did mention 2 or 3 of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the course of your—

Mr. DAVIS. Of mentioning the members of the Industrial group. I believe I mentioned 2 or 3 of them. I can't recall any others.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you left Syracuse, where were you assigned?

Mr. DAVIS. I was assigned to Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you take up your duties there?

Mr. DAVIS. Sometime about the middle of the year 1944.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you working there in the same capacity, that of UE organizer?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you engage in Communist Party activities while in Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell the committee about that, please.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, after I was in Rochester for a short time, I was approached by the party organizer there and assigned again to meet with the group called the industrial group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the Communist Party organizer in Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. I can't recall exactly, because there were 2 people, 2 women, who were sort of working together, and their names were Fay Vedro and Bertha Lowitt.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you spell them?

Mr. DAVIS. Fay Vedro, V-e-d-r-o, and Bertha Lowitt, L-o-w-i-t-t.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean you aren't certain which was the Communist Party organizer? Is there any question in your mind but what they were both members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. No question about that. They were both sort of working together at the time as the Communist Party organizers.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say as a result of their approaching you, you were assigned to the industrial group of the Communist Party in Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. Right.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain in Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. I remained there until about November 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there any special difference in the way in which the Communist Party industrial group was organized and operated in Rochester from the way it was in Syracuse?

Mr. DAVIS. I would say there was no difference. It operated in the same way that the Syracuse group did. The meetings were held, and the same things were taken up, how to recruit people into the Communist Party and how to help the UE to build the organization in the various plants there and selling the literature, carrying out the party program and bringing it into the UE and into the plants that the US was in, and where it was trying to get into.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, who were members of the group that you were attached to in Rochester; that is, the group of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. There was James Miller, whom I previously mentioned. He was the president of the UE Local which had been established in the General Motors plant, the Delco General Motors plant there, and there was a Ted Buczek, who was the UE organizer, and his wife.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell it?

Mr. DAVIS. Buczek, B-u-c-z-e-k, and his wife, Catherine Hull Buczek.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did she hold any position with the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. She was a UE organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was her husband an organizer also?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct. And, of course, Fay Vedro and Bertha Lowitt, and there were others which I don't recall at the moment.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that you worked as an organizer in Rochester until November 1945?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you assigned from there?

Mr. DAVIS. I was then assigned to the Springfield area of Springfield, Massachusetts, or western Massachusetts because I also covered Holyoke and Greenfield, Mass., and the area all around Springfield.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you engage in the same general type of work in that area as you had performed at Syracuse and Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. My work was the same.

Mr. TAVENNER. As UE organizer?

Mr. DAVIS. UE organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you find any difference in the situation about the Communist Party membership among important officials of the UE in that area, Springfield area, from what you found in Syracuse and Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. No, it was exactly the same, except that at the time I came to Springfield, the local party had seemed to be in a very disorganized state, and that was because the party organizer had just gone into the service and his wife was sort of running things, and it was run very loosely, and it was some time before I was approached to participate in the activity of the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the organizer who had left for the service?

Mr. DAVIS. His name was Daniel Boone Schirmer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know where Daniel Boone Schirmer is now?

Mr. DAVIS. No, I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say his wife continued to carry on in his absence?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. As Communist Party organizer?

Mr. DAVIS. For a while, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was she supplanted later by any other person that you know of?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, there was a man who came along later on and took over the duties as party organizer, and his name was Sidney Lipshires, and there also was a short time when a fellow by the name of Advis Bennett, who was acting as party organizer, who at one time was a UE organizer also—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell his name?

Mr. DAVIS. L-i-p-s-h-i-r-e-s.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was it that approached you with regard to your affiliation of the local group of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. I don't recall exactly who approached me originally. Mr. Lipshires approached me and assigned me to a group that was also called the industrial group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this industrial group made up of the same general type of membership as the groups at Syracuse and Rochester?

Mr. DAVIS. Pretty much the same, yes. Pretty much the same.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give me the names of the members of that group?

Mr. DAVIS. Joseph Spellman. Joseph Spellman was an employee of the Westinghouse plant in west Springfield, or East Springfield, Mass., and there was a Frank Parker who was president of the UE local at the Worthington Machinery Co. in Holyoke. There was a C. Herbert Salter, UE field organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. S-a-l-t-e-r?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. There is a Leon Massa who is the business agent of the UE local at the Worthington Machinery Co.?

Mr. DAVIS. Right. And there was Sidney Lipshires, the Communist Party organizer. There was an Abe Hoffman, who, I believe, was employed at the General Electric plant in Holyoke. There was a Jack Haraty who was an officer of the UE local that was established at the Smith & Wesson Co. in Springfield. There was a Donald Bollen, UE organizer; Warren Bliss, who was employed at Holyoke and his wife, Madge Bliss.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give us the spelling of the name of Donald Bollen?

Mr. DAVIS. B-o-l-l-e-n. There was a Richard Kline, K-l-i-n-e, who, I believe, was some sort of a lawyer but who was very active in the Progressive Party in western Massachusetts.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was a member of this group with you?

Mr. DAVIS. He met with the group. He was sort of a functionary, just a part time functionary of the party on occasion. He would head the group in some cases. And his wife—I don't recall her first name. His wife, Mrs. Richard Kline, and a Dave Bennett, who was a UE organizer at one time and also a Communist Party organizer at another time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any organizers of the UE in the Rochester area while you were there who were not members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. I don't recall any were not members of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any in the Springfield area, located there, while you were there, who were not members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. No, I would say that all of the UE organizers in that area were also members of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you told us how long you remained in the Springfield area as a UE organizer?

Mr. DAVIS. I remained there until sometime about the first of June 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you tell us that you left the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. About 1948.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you go to the Springfield area?

Mr. DAVIS. About November 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. So during the last 2 years of your period in Springfield, you were not a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. I wasn't as such, but I would like to explain that I wasn't bothered about it very much. It seemed to me that the matter that I was not in the party any longer was sort of accepted as all right, and the people who were in the party, of course—I didn't lose them as friends, or people whom I worked with—they continued to work with me, but I did not attend meetings at that time, and as I stated in the hearings last July, I didn't write any letter of resignation. I just started to drift away from the party in 1947 and I broke all my connections in 1948, and, in fact, later, I was told by—I can't recall who—but someone in the party told me I had been just sort of suspended or removed from the rolls and so on.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain an organizer for UE?

Mr. DAVIS. Until about June 1950.

Mr. SCHERER. May I inquire of counsel about how long he thinks it will take before he finishes with this witness.

(Whereupon Representative Scherer conferred with Mr. Tavenner.)

Mr. SCHERER. At this time, the committee will recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. We are going to try to start at 9 o'clock. All witnesses, of course, who have been subpoenaed for today and tomorrow will appear tomorrow morning at 9 a. m.

(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 5:03 p. m. to reconvene at 9 a. m., the following day.)

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—Part 6

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

APRIL 9, 1954

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

INCLUDING INDEX



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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121, STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 83D CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE ALBANY, N. Y., AREA—PART 6

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC HEARING

The subcommittee on the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to notice, at 9:05 a. m., in Hearing Room No. 1 of the Federal Building, Albany, N. Y., Hon. Gordon H. Scherer presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Gordon H. Scherer and Morgan M. Moulder.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Thomas W. Beale, Sr., chief clerk; and Earl L. Fuoss and James A. Andrews, investigators.

Mr. SCHERER. The committee will be in session. Let the record show that the Honorable Harold H. Velde has appointed the Honorable Morgan M. Moulder of Missouri a substitute for the Honorable Francis E. Walter, who was called back to Washington, as a member of this subcommittee. In fact, I have a telegram from Mr. Velde, and I would like to read it into the record. This telegram is from Peoria, Ill., dated April 8, 1954, addressed to the Honorable Gordon H. Scherer, Ten Eyck Hotel. [Reading:]

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and for the purpose of continuing the hearings now being held in Albany, N. Y., Representative Morgan M. Moulder is hereby substituted for Representative Francis E. Walter as a member of the previously appointed subcommittee. Representative Francis E. Walter was unavoidably called away on urgent business. The subcommittee as fully constituted will now consist of Representative Bernard W. Kearney, Representative Gordon H. Scherer, and Representative Morgan M. Moulder.

(Signed) CONGRESSMAN HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman Un-American Activities Committee.

Let the record show that the majority of the subcommittee, namely, Mr. Moulder and Mr. Scherer, acting chairman, are present.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Counsel, are you ready to proceed?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. Mr. Davis, will you return to the stand, please.

TESTIMONY OF JACK DAVIS—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. You told us about the various assignments that you had as organizer of the UE. I believe the last assignment was in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that the last assignment that you performed for the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I also was assigned to the Lynn-Boston area just previous to leaving the UE, but I was still attached to the Springfield area at the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you engage in any Communist Party activities in the period of time that you were assigned to Lynn, Mass.

Mr. DAVIS. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the earlier part of your testimony, you referred to the fact that staff meetings were held of the UE organizers from time to time?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were those staff meetings held in any particular place at designated intervals, or what were the arrangements?

Mr. DAVIS. They weren't held at any particular place or at designated intervals. They were held on call. The staff was on call, and staff meetings were called at times strictly for the purpose of getting the staff together, but in most cases the particular district which is in the case of upstate New York was district No. 3, those staff meetings were held at the same time that a district convention was held, and those were held frequently during the year, sometimes as many as 6 times a year, and in most cases, when the district convention was held, all of the UE organizers, the staff of the district, were called in for a staff meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. You refer to district No. 3. What area was comprised by district No. 3?

Mr. DAVIS. The district No. 3 area comprised upstate New York. That is everything above Yonkers.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have a long-distance call. I am sorry to interrupt.

Mr. SCHERER. The committee will be in recess for a couple of minutes.

(Whereupon there was a short recess.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Davis, I believe I was asking you to tell the committee what area was comprised by district No. 3 when I was called to the telephone.

Mr. DAVIS. District No. 3 was made up of upstate New York. That is, everything above Yonkers.

Mr. TAVENNER. What other districts did you work in beside district No. 3?

Mr. DAVIS. I also worked in district No. 2, which was made up of the New England States.

Mr. TAVENNER. Rochester and the other places where you worked were in district No. 3?

Mr. DAVIS. No. 3.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Springfield was in district No. 2?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. When staff meetings were held of the UE organizers, were they held by districts or were the two district meetings together?

Mr. DAVIS. No, they were held by districts. All the staff in district No. 3 met together, and the staff in district No. 2 met as a staff of district No. 2.

Mr. TAVENNER. How were these staff meetings called? They were called by whom?

Mr. DAVIS. They were called by letter from the international representative who happened to be in charge of the district, or in some cases, they were called by the international vice president of the district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was the international representative who issued these calls in district No. 3 during the period you testified about?

Mr. DAVIS. Willard Bliss and for a short time, I believe, Charles Rivers.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have identified both of those persons as members of the Communist Party, have you not?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, definitely.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee who constituted the staff that met at these meetings? I am not speaking of individuals but the officers or those who comprised the staff.

Mr. DAVIS. The staff was comprised of all the organizers who were working for the national UE, the national UE organization, and at these staff meetings, also, there were some organizers from time to time who may have been working for the district. They were on the district payroll. They were UE organizers on the district payroll. There were other individuals such as a director of women's activities or an educational director, who was part of the staff. That comprised the staff of that district, and they met together.

Mr. TAVENNER. You told us in the earlier part of your testimony that staff meetings were held, and the business of the UE was discussed at those meetings, and then there were other meetings held by the same people, if I understood you correctly.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of the meetings that were held?

Mr. DAVIS. In some cases, the UE staff meetings would be held in the afternoon or in the morning, and in the evening, there would be another staff meeting, and almost all of the staff members—there may have been some who didn't attend, but almost all of the staff members attended another meeting at which time the Communist Party functionary was present.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this Communist Party functionary or these functionaries to which you refer employed in any way by the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose of these meetings which were held, at which functionaries of the Communist Party were present?

Mr. DAVIS. The purpose of the meeting, of course—to start out with, all of the members of the UE staff in the districts that I worked in were members of the Communist Party, and so the party functionary was brought in in order to lead the meeting, in order to give leadership to the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the general nature of the business conducted at those meetings?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, the nature of the business was to take up the matters of the Communist Party as they applied to the UE, the business of recruiting members of the UE into the Communist Party, the type of literature that the UE was—that the organizers were distributing

to the people who worked in the plants was discussed, and there was a lot of criticism in most cases of that, and the question of carrying out the party program in the day to day work of the UE organizer, and criticism was leveled at some organizers who weren't carrying out, or who the party functionary felt wasn't carrying out, and also the organizer, the staff members themselves, discussed ways and means of doing a better job for the Communist Party in recruiting, in putting out better material, and carrying line to the members of the UE and to the unorganized people in the plants that the UE was attempting to organize in the particular area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the committee, please, the names of all the Communist Party functionaries who took part in such meetings that you can recall?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, there are two that I can recall very clearly, because I believe they were very prominent in the Communist Party and I recall clearly that at one of these UE staff meetings, a man by the name of Gil Green was present and led the meeting. I can't recall exactly what city that was in. I am pretty sure it was in one of the New England cities, and another meeting that I recall, a man by the name of Roy Hudson who, we were told, was a top party functionary at the time, also sat in on the meeting and discussed the problems and presented the particular line of the party at that particular time. Many of the staff meetings—Communist Party UE staff meetings that I attended in district No. 3 were given leadership by Willard Bliss, who was at one time a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, and, of course, international representative of the UE, and George Sheldrick, who was the party organizer in Syracuse also attended some of those meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall whether Sheldrick at the time he was the Communist Party organizer in that area was employed in any way by the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, no, he was never employed by the UE.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was a Communist Party functionary?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was Mr. Bliss holding a position with the UE at the time he was the state functionary that you are speaking of, or was that a different time?

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, yes. He held both positions at the same time. He was international representative of the UE, and at the same time, he was a member of the state committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were the staff meetings held in district No. 3, as well as you can recall?

Mr. DAVIS. As far as I can recall, most of them were held in a hotel, in some hotel room, or in some cases, they were held—they may have been held in a small hall somewhere off in the side street, some small hall that was rented.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what city or cities?

Mr. DAVIS. They were held in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Jamestown. That is about all I can think of.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many staff meetings?

Mr. DAVIS. We are talking about district No. 3?

Mr. TAVENNER. I am speaking just of district No. 3 at the present time. How many staff meetings did you attend which were given over

to the work of the Communist Party in which Communist Party functionaries or Communist Party matters were handled and discussed?

Mr. DAVIS. It is very difficult to recall any number, but I would say that during my time in district No. 3, I would say at least 6 definitely. At least 6 of that kind of meeting.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Counsel. When you say 6, you mean what?

Mr. DAVIS. Six meetings that I referred to as UE staff Communist Party meetings.

Mr. MOULDER. Were all of the members there who attended those meetings Communists?

Mr. DAVIS. Definitely, yes, sir. They wouldn't be allowed to attend unless they belonged to the Communist Party and were members of the UE staff or both.

Mr. MOULDER. How many on the average would be in attendance?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, it would depend on how many people were on the staff at the particular time, because it fluctuated. I would say as many as from 12 to 20.

Mr. MOULDER. Have you named all the 12 or 20?

Mr. DAVIS. No, I haven't named them all.

Mr. MOULDER. You are going to ask that, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. I may as well do that at this point.

You gave us the names yesterday of numerous officials of the UE, most of them being UE organizers, who were members of the staff at the various places that you worked, such as Syracuse, Rochester. I believe those were the only two in district No. 3, but you have told us this morning that in addition to ones who were regularly working in those areas that UE organizers from places where you were not working attended the meetings.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. So that the list that you gave us did not include all of the UE organizers who were in attendance at these meetings?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, or give the committee the names of all other persons in district No. 3 who were officially connected with the UE, whether as organizers or in any other capacity, who attended the staff meetings which were devoted to Communist Party purposes.

Mr. DAVIS. Etta Sheldrick was the UE organizer in district No. 3. Willard Riker.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just a moment. Will you spell the name.

Mr. DAVIS. S-h-e-l-d-r-i-c-k.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give further identifying information as to what area she was from?

Mr. DAVIS. Etta Sheldrick worked around the Syracuse area, may have worked in other areas. Willard Riker, district No. 3, UE organizer, worked around the Syracuse and Rochester area.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell Riker?

Mr. DAVIS. R-i-k-e-r. James Miller, who was not actually a staff member was president of the Delco General Motors plant in Rochester, also attended some of those.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by "president of the plant"?

Mr. DAVIS. Of the UE local union in the Delco General Motors plant in Rochester. Milo Lathrop, who was education director for

district No. 3 of the UE. Diantha Hoag, UE organizer; Norman Heverly, UE organizer; Raymond Grayson, UE organizer; Emanuel Fried, UE organizer; Elizabeth Field, UE organizer; Willard Bliss, international representative of the UE; Ted Buczec, UE organizer; Katherine Hall Buczec, UE organizer; Jack Simon, UE organizer; Charles Rivers, international representative; Jack Zucker, UE organizer; and Lily Steele, UE organizer. That is all in district No. 3 that I can recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that include all of the staff members who attended those meetings in district No. 3?

Mr. DAVIS. All that I can recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let us now move over to district No. 2. Will you tell the committee, please, whether the meetings that were held were of the same general character there as in district No. 3?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; it was pretty much the same arrangement. When district council No. 2 held the conventions the staff was called in, and some time—it was generally during the weekend—and some time during the weekend, the UE staff Communist Party meeting was called, and a party functionary was generally present at the meeting, and the Communist Party affairs as they applied to the UE were discussed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, you were not in district No. 2 as long as you were in district No. 3, were you?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I was in district No. 2, I would say—I would say I was in district No. 2 a longer time than in district No. 3.

Mr. TAVENNER. But you were not active in the Communist Party during all of that period of time?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many such meetings did you attend in district No. 2, as nearly as you can tell us?

Mr. DAVIS. I would say that as far as I could recollect that I attended at least 6 of those meetings, 6 of those UE staff meetings, Communist Party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you give the names of all the members of the official family of UE who attended the Communist Party meetings that you have just referred to of staff members in district No. 2, and I want you to include here not only the names of those who were working in Springfield but any other officials of UE who attended those meetings.

Mr. DAVIS. Jack Simon, who was at the time I was working in district No. 2 was an international representative of the UE. He is the same man who also attended meetings in district No. 3. Nicholas Tomasetti, UE organizer, and at one time a member of the Connecticut State Legislature; Albert L. Smith, international representative; C. Herbert Salter, international representative; Donald Tormey—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell that name, please?

Mr. DAVIS. T-o-r-m-e-y. A man by the name of Red Block. I never knew his actual first name, but he was known to be the brother-in-law of Donald Tormey, UE organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean Block was a UE organizer?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. Charles Rivers, international representative; Frank Parker, president of the Worthington Machinery Co. local of the UE at that plant in Holyoke; Robert Mintz—

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell it?

Mr. DAVIS. M-i-n-t-z. Joseph Marino, Leon Massa, business agent of the UE local in Holyoke of the Worthington Machinery Co. plant. William Murdock was a UE organizer and a research director for district No. 2 of the UE; Wilbur McNair, UE organizer; Clifford McAvoy, UE organizer. He is the man who ran for mayor of New York not so long ago.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you spell the name?

Mr. DAVIS. M-c-A-v-o-y. Richard Linsley, international representative of the UE; Harry Fishman, UE organizer; Harold Conroy, secretary of UE district council No. 2; Donald Bollen, UE organizer; Walter Barry, international representative; Dave Bennett, UE organizer; Hugh Harley, UE organizer and UE international representative at one time; Nate Shellman, UE organizer. Those are all I can recall at this time.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Tavenner. Did you keep a record of the people whose names you have given here since that date?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

Mr. MOULDER. When did you prepare the record from which you are reading the names?

Mr. DAVIS. It is not a record. It is a list of names I wrote down from my memory.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you, also, in preparing the document which has the names, get the addresses of those people for identification, as requested by counsel, so they might not be confused with other people who have the same name or similar names?

Mr. DAVIS. I don't have their addresses. I don't know as I ever had all of the addresses. I did the best I could to identify them by the position they held with the UE.

Mr. MOULDER. That is all.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you acquainted at any time with a person by the name of Norton S. Putter in Syracuse?

Mr. DAVIS. P-u-t-t-e-r?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, I recall him. He was a party functionary in Syracuse; that is, not a full-time functionary. He worked as a salesman. I recall he worked for some pharmaceutical products, the drugstores, and so on, and he spent a lot of his time working for the party part time.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by the party?

Mr. DAVIS. The Communist Party, and he would arrange meetings of the various groups of the industrial group, meetings which I stated previously I attended, and sold literature and so on, and generally assisted the party organizer in the Syracuse area.

Mr. TAVENNER. However, he was not connected with the UE?

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, no. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what type of a functionary he was, what type of a position he held in the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. I can't recall, except that I do remember that he spent in addition to doing his regular work as a salesman, that he filled in to help out the organizer and held some position in the area group.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you testified before the committee in 1953, you told the committee the circumstances under which you became a member of the Communist Party. I believe you gave us the name at that time of the person who recruited you into the Communist Party.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Who was that?

Mr. DAVIS. It was a woman by the name of Sadie Doran.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was she the Communist Party organizer in this area at that time?

Mr. DAVIS. She was the Communist Party organizer in this area, and she was operating out of Schenectady.

Mr. TAVENNER. That was in the year 1936?

Mr. DAVIS. 1936.

Mr. TAVENNER. You described to the committee when you testified before that there were no members of the Communist Party within your union until you were induced to become a member.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. After you had become the head of your union?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your union?

Mr. DAVIS. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Albany.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know who succeeded Sadie Doran as the party organizer in Schenectady?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, a man by the name of Joseph Klein, K-l-e-i-n, I believe it is spelled.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know Joseph Klein personally?

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he known in the community openly as a member of the Communist Party or not?

Mr. DAVIS. He was known as a Communist Party organizer under the name of Joseph Klein, but he also used the name of Joseph Stone when it suited his purpose. When he talked to some labor leaders, he used the name of Joseph Stone or when he wanted to hide his identity, but he was known as the Communist Party organizer under the name of Joseph Klein.

Mr. MOULDER. When did he succeed you—the year? You said he succeeded you in your position.

Mr. DAVIS. No; he succeeded the previous Communist Party organizer, Sadie Doran.

Mr. MOULDER. I am sorry.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you say he was known as the Communist Party organizer, was he known in that capacity by persons who were not members of the Communist Party generally. In other words, what I am saying is whether he was an open member of the Communist Party or whether his identity in the nature of his work was known only to Communist Party members.

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, no. There was no secret about who the Communist Party organizer was in all the time that I was in the party, in whatever area I happened to be working. There was never any secret about who the Communist Party organizer was, and the same was true in this case.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated earlier in your testimony that you were recommended for the position of organizer of the UE by Mr. Jandreau?

Mr. DAVIS. Leo Jandreau; that is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Leo Jandreau. You told us also that you did not know whether Mr. Jandreau knew at that time that you were a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

MR. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Mr. Jandreau knew Mr. Klein, Joseph Klein, the Communist Party organizer?

MR. DAVIS. Well, I don't know whether he palled around with him or anything like that, but I did see them at a dinner that was held in honor of Mr. Klein. I did see Mr. Jandreau present at that dinner.

MR. TAVENNER. What was the nature of this dinner?

MR. DAVIS. Well, it was held some time about May of 1937 when Mr. Klein, Joseph Klein, was leaving the Schenectady area or this capital district area. He was leaving, and someone brought up the idea of giving him a farewell dinner, and it was held in a restaurant in Schenectady, and there were a lot of people there. Of course, at the dinner, Mr. Klein was known as Joseph Stone, but I recall Mr. Jandreau being present at the dinner.

MR. MOULDER. Do you recall who?

MR. DAVIS. Mr. Leo Jandreau was present at the dinner.

MR. MOULDER. Do you recall which restaurant the dinner was held at?

MR. DAVIS. No, I can't recall, but it was in a Schenectady restaurant.

MR. TAVENNER. We have read into the hearing here the testimony of Mr. Klein in which he stated that he worked with you at the time you were chairman, or the president of your local union.

MR. DAVIS. Business agent.

MR. TAVENNER. And he stated that you were known in the party by the name of Jack Williamson.

MR. DAVIS. That is right.

MR. TAVENNER. You have testified in some detail, Mr. Davis, regarding Communist Party activities within the UE. That is the national organization?

At the time when you were organizer of the UE, did any facts come to your attention, within your own knowledge, regarding Communist Party activities within Local No. 301?

MR. DAVIS. No, I would say no. I never had any knowledge of anything there in that Local, not while I was working. I want to correct that to say not while I was working for the UE, but I did know Sal Vottis. I knew him previous to going to UE, and I knew him as a member of the Communist Party, but outside of that, I had no knowledge of any activity in 301.

MR. TAVENNER. You had no knowledge that Mr. Jandreau was a member of the Communist Party?

MR. DAVIS. Oh, no.

MR. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SCHERER. Mr. Moulder.

MR. MOULDER. I have a question concerning this dinner. How many people attended the dinner where you say you were present and Mr. Jandreau was present?

MR. DAVIS. As far as I can recollect, I would say a couple of hundred people.

MR. MOULDER. And approximately the date of the dinner?

MR. DAVIS. I would say some time around May 1937.

MR. MOULDER. And approximately 200 people, you say?

MR. DAVIS. Yes.

MR. MOULDER. Do you in your personal knowledge know of any who were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. DAVIS. It is hard to remember all the people. I can remember definitely that there were more people there who were not members of the Communist Party than Communists. There were some Communists there, but I would say that most of the people were not Communists who were present at the dinner, but I just recalled another man who was a well known Communist, who was present, and that was Clarence Carr of Gloversville. He was also present at the dinner.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you know of any reason why Mr. Klein would go under the name of Stone on one occasion and by Klein on another occasion?

Mr. DAVIS. From my experience in the Communist Party, I would say that on that particular occasion, it certainly suited his purpose to do that because there were so many people there who were not Communists, and he might have been embarrassed by the thing, and so the name of Joseph Stone was used to hide publicly the identity of Mr. Kline.

Mr. MOULDER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAVENNER. No more questions.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Davis, this concludes your testimony, and again the committee wishes to express its thanks for your cooperation and assistance in giving the committee the valuable information you have given, not only the testimony today but last year. You are discharged.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Richard Linsley, will you come forward please.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony that you are about to give, will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. LINSLEY. I do.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD LINSLEY, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, MARTIN J. BRADLEY, JR.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. LINSLEY. Richard Linsley.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mr. LINSLEY. I am, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. BRADLEY. Martin R. Bradley, Jr., 900 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Linsley?

Mr. LINSLEY. I was—

Mr. BRADLEY. I wonder if we may have that [referring to flashing of bulbs] stopped while the witness is testifying?

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the witness' request?

Mr. LINSLEY. I would appreciate it if they would finish their job, and I will get on with mine.

Mr. SCHERER. Your request is granted. The press will take their pictures and desist during the taking of the testimony.

You may proceed, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Linsley?

Mr. LINSLEY. I was born in Traverse City, Mich., on May 6, 1912.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the nature of your employment?

Mr. LINSLEY. I am currently employed as international representative for the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been so employed?

Mr. LINSLEY. Well, my employment with them has been intermittent. In other words, I first went to work for the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America which I will hereafter refer to as the UE—I first went to work for them in 1937.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what capacity?

Mr. LINSLEY. As a field organizer, and then my employment by them was interrupted. I left the staff of the UE in 1950, and I returned to the staff of the UE in April, I believe, last year.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of your employment between 1950 and April 1953?

Mr. LINSLEY. I worked in a number of machine shops as a lathe operator and machinist, little milling work, a little grinding.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your educational training has been?

Mr. LINSLEY. I completed high school.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to 1937, in what work were you engaged?

Mr. LINSLEY. Well, sir—

Mr. TAVENNER. Immediately prior to that time?

Mr. LINSLEY. Various work. When I graduated from high school, I went to work for the United Carbide & Carbon, something of the sort, as a photostat operator and general helper around the photographic laboratory that they had. Then, I went to work for the gas company in New York, I worked in various capacities for them—clerk and one thing and another.

Mr. TAVENNER. You were an organizer of the UE in the Schenectady area, were you, in 1948?

Mr. LINSLEY. Yes, sir, except that I don't want to give you the wrong deal here. At that time, I worked on the payroll of District No. 3 of the UE as opposed to the national UE, I should have said, I see now, but actually, it was just a question of who paid me rather than my loyalties or work.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you become acquainted with a young man from Cornell University by the name of Marqusee?

Mr. LINSLEY. Yes, I know Marqusee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know him as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LINSLEY. I knew him as a somewhat brash young man who went to work for Local No. 301.

Mr. TAVENNER. Aside from that, did you know he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LINSLEY. I would like to say with respect to this question, Mr. Tavenner, and other questions that you may ask along the same line—

Mr. SCHERER. Not with respect to any other questions. There is just one question before you. Will you answer that question—

Mr. LINSLEY. All right; I will answer this question. I want to say that I am not a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. That isn't a response to the question.

Mr. LINSLEY. Congressman, I am doing my best here to bring you the information which you are looking for.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Tavenner most likely will ask you some additional questions, and after you have answered the questions, if there is any explanation you want to make, you will have opportunity to make such explanation, but there is this question before you, and that is whether you knew Marqusee as a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. LINSLEY. Well, as to that, I must say that I invoke the fifth amendment of the Constitution. I will not testify against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. You refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment of the Constitution?

Mr. LINSLEY. That I do.

Mr. SCHERER. Very well. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Chairman.

You say you are not a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LINSLEY. Are you asking me that question?

Mr. MOULDER. Yes. I think you are entitled to make that statement.

Mr. LINSLEY. I am not now a member of the Communist Party nor, Congressman, have I ever engaged in espionage, sabotage, or anything of that nature.

Mr. MOULDER. What was the name of the man you mentioned?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Marqusee.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you have any personal knowledge of his affiliation or association with the Communist Party activities in any manner, in which you yourself were not connected?

Mr. LINSLEY. Congressman, I am perfectly willing here to answer any and all questions dealing with my employment, my activities, and my associations in the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, UE, but when it comes to this committee or any other committee inquiring into my personal beliefs, my past associations, my habits, my thoughts, I say, sir, that it is not only wrong, it is actually illegal for this committee to do so or any other committee to do so. I say that the first amendment of the Constitution of this country guarantees me the freedom of speech and thought and association, and I say, sir, it is not only wrong, but it is actually illegal for your committee or any other committee like the McCarthy gang to inquire into those matters.

Mr. MOULDER. I was merely asking you a question which I thought would be limited, so it would not be necessary for you to invoke the fifth amendment in that in response to Mr. Tavenner's question concerning Mr. Marqusee, if you had any personal knowledge concerning any Communistic activities on his part with which you were not personally connected.

Mr. LINSLEY. Well, I have already testified that I am willing to say what I know about Marqusee in connection with the UE, but I am not going to be dragged into this line of inquiry.

Mr. MOULDER. Then, I would ask you another question. Do you have any personal knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of Mr. Marqusee which you yourself were not connected with?

Mr. LINSLEY. I am delighted to answer that question.

Mr. MOULDER. You have further stated that you have never been guilty of espionage or disloyalty to the country. As a loyal patriotic American citizen, you, of course, would reveal such activities on the part of any other person, would you not?

Mr. LINSLEY. I am delighted you asked me that question. I know of no instances of espionage on anyone's part, and had I found out of any you wouldn't have to drag me before any congressional committee. I would have reported it.

Mr. SCHERER. All we asked was whether you knew whether Mr. Marqusee was a member of the Communist Party. When you invoked the fifth amendment, we proceed no further. The question I want to ask is: Were you ever a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LINSLEY. As to that, sir, I have the following answer to make. I refuse to answer this question on the following grounds: No. 1, I consider it beyond the province of this committee, illegal and wrong and against the fifth amendment of the Constitution for you to pry into my past associations, beliefs, and thoughts.

Mr. SCHERER. So far, the courts have disagreed with you. We do have that right. If you want to invoke the fifth amendment on this question, you have the right to do so.

Mr. LINSLEY. I want to answer your question.

Mr. SCHERER. So far, you haven't answered it.

Mr. LINSLEY. Are you trying to impersonate Cohn and Schine?

Mr. SCHERER. I just want you to answer the question. Mr. Marshall, will you remove the witness from the courtroom. We will have no more of this contempt.

(Whereupon the witness was ejected from the courtroom.)

Mr. SCHERER. Let the record show it is the opinion of the Chair, at least, that the witness is clearly in contempt of the Congress. Proceed with the next witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Joseph Emanuel Fried.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. FRIED. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH EMANUEL FRIED, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, DAVID SCRIBNER

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. FRIED. Emanuel Joseph Fried. May I ask that if these gentlemen want to take pictures they take all they want to right now, and during my testimony I not be bothered by that.

Mr. SCHERER. Your request is granted. The press will take its pictures and then desist from taking any during the testimony.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel, Mr. Fried?

Mr. FRIED. I am, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself for the record?

Mr. SCRIBNER. David Scribner, 11 East 51st Street, New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. When and where were you born, Mr. Fried?

Mr. FRIED. Before I reply to that question, sir, I respectfully and with the utmost respect ask this committee of Congress to advise me what is the nature of this inquiry.

Mr. SCHERER. You will answer the question asked with reference to your name and residence.

Mr. FRIED. I wasn't asked my residence.

Mr. SCHERER. Whatever question was asked.

Mr. TAVENNER. My question was: When and where was the witness born.

Mr. SCHERER. I direct you to answer the question.

Mr. FRIED. With the utmost respect, I repeat again—I would like to know the nature of the inquiry so I may know whether or not this question within the purview or context of the power of this committee.

Mr. SCHERER. You have heard the direction of the Chair to answer the question, Mr. Witness.

Mr. FRIED. Well, sir, with the utmost respect, I would like to state at the very outset—I would like to make it very clear that one of my reasons I will not answer your question, one of my reasons for not answering your question is not the fifth amendment privilege. At the same time, I would also like to make it clear, sir, that those who have cited the fifth amendment privilege, I believe, are making their contribution toward the Constitution.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Witness, there is only one question before you, and you are not going to make a speech.

Mr. FRIED. I am not intending to make a speech.

Mr. SCHERER. If you will testify, we will give you the opportunity to explain any answer you want to make, but I must insist that you answer the question before you, and I so direct.

Mr. FRIED. Sir, I am going to give all the reasons why I am declining to answer the question and I am declining. The reasons are as follows: Let me say, before I begin, to keep the record clear, I would like to state I have never engaged in any espionage or sabotage or spying activities.

Mr. SCHERER. The answer of the witness will be stricken from the record as not responsive.

Mr. FRIED. The first reason is that the resolution under which this committee functions is unconstitutional, because it violates the first amendment to the Constitution under which citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of association. This committee, by its form of inquiry, its questions concerning thoughts and beliefs and associations, is establishing a category of thoughts which are considered approved thoughts, which are considered disapproved, approvable and verboten and in the course of establishing these thoughts is interfering with the right of freedom of speech, and also, since thoughts become associated with people, it is interfering with the right of association. The second reason why I refuse to answer your questions, Congressmen, and again, I assure you I am speaking after great consideration, a very important position I am taking here as I feel it is important for the good of our country. The second reason is that the resolution under which this committee functions is unconstitutional and because it is so vague that no person can ascertain the boundaries of the committees' powers, and I am speaking particularly in reference to the word "un-American" and "subversive" which are included in the enabling resolution.

Mr. MOULDER. May I pose this observation? In the beginning, you asked the committee the purpose of this inquiry.

Mr. FRIED. That is correct.

Mr. MOULDER. It appears you have considerable knowledge concerning the purpose, and I wonder why you asked the question since you are so well equipped there with all the information you have.

Mr. FRIED. I asked the question to find out if this committee was carrying out the purpose designated by Congress.

Mr. SCHERER. Just a minute. Let's have no more of this. Are you going to answer the question or not?

Mr. FRIED. I would like to give the other reasons why I will not answer the question.

Mr. SCHERER. I understand you are not invoking the fifth amendment.

Mr. FRIED. That is true.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is dismissed.

Mr. FRIED. The fifth amendment privilege—I just want to—

Mr. SCRIBNER. The witness has not concluded his answer to your question.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is dismissed. He says he is not invoking the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCRIBNER. The witness has a right to indicate the reasons.

Mr. SCHERER. You understand the rules as counsel.

Mr. SCRIBNER. These are only the reasons—he should be entitled to give the reasons, to tell you why he is declining.

Mr. SCHERER. I warned you, now.

Mr. SCRIBNER. Very well. There is nothing more I can do. The witness will submit to you in writing the reasons why he is refusing.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is dismissed, counsel.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Theodore Buczek, will you come forward, please?

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. BUCZEK. I do.

TESTIMONY OF THEODORE THOMAS BUCZEK, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, DAVID SCRIBNER

Mr. BUCZEK. May I request that the lights be turned off?

Mr. SCHERER. You may, and the request will be granted.

Mr. BUCZEK. And that the photographers take the pictures and get it over with.

Mr. SCHERER. Your request is granted.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. BUCZEK. My name is Ted Thomas Buczek.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mr. BUCZEK. I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel please identify himself for the record?

Mr. SCRIBNER. David Scribner, 11 East 51st Street, New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Buczek, have you held the position at any time of organizer of the UE located at Buffalo, New York?

Mr. BUCZEK. In Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. BUCZEK. I have on a temporary basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mean you were located there temporarily? Is that what mean?

Mr. BUCZEK. When I first went on the staff, I went to work as an organizer in the Buffalo area—I am sorry.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you go there?

Mr. BUCZEK. I believe it was September 1, 1941.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain an organizer located in Buffalo?

Mr. BUCZEK. Oh, I would say I remained there September to about February or March of 1942. Some of these dates may be not exactly accurate, but I would like to state that I have moved around quite a bit, and that I don't recollect the exact dates, but they are approximate.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever attended a staff meeting of the organizers of the UE which was addressed by a Communist Party functionary.

Mr. BUCZEK. I choose to refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment, which states that I am not compelled to testify against myself.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee any facts within your knowledge about the efforts of the Communist Party to influence the work of the UE organizers.

Mr. BUCZEK. Well, I will tell you about the efforts of one of your lousy stoop pigeons here, a lousy fink by the name of Jack Davis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you answer the question.

Mr. BUCZEK. I am trying to tell you. Is this my hearing or your hearing? I would like to point out that——

Mr. SCHERER. This a hearing of the Congress of the United States, sir. We are trying to be as courteous as we possibly can and to ask questions that are permitted by law and we would like the same kind of treatment from you.

Mr. BUCZEK. I would like to state that yesterday Jack Davis appeared on this stand and said that he came to Rochester, N. Y., in mid 1944, and he left Rochester in November 1945. At that time, he stated that I had attended local Communist meetings with him, and I had engaged in various activities. Now, I would like to state for the record and for the press and for you, Congressmen, that at that time I was in the Army. On March 9 I was inducted, 1944. I was inducted in the Army. I left the Army in March 1946.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you ever attend at any time any Communist Party meetings with Mr. Davis irrespective of the date?

Mr. BUCZEK. Mr. Congressman, I am proud, and I think it is my duty to invoke my privileges under the first and fifth amendments, because I think this committee has no right to delve into my past or to sit in judgment over me, particularly when one of the members of this committee is the co-author of the Nazi-like undemocratic Walter-McCarran Act.

Mr. SCHERER. You have answered the question. You have invoked the fifth amendment in response to whether you participated in Communist Party activities with the Witness Davis. Let's proceed to the next question, or, Mr. Counsel, as I remember, he did not answer your first question. What was your question? Will you go back to the first question asked by Tavenner?

(Whereupon the question as asked by Mr. Tavenner was read by the reporter:)

Have you ever attended a staff meeting of the organizers of the UE which was addressed by a Communist Party functionary?

Mr. SCHERER. Did you understand the question?

Mr. BUCZEK. I believe I have.

Mr. SCHERER. Will you answer it again?

Mr. BUCZEK. The same question. My privilege under the Constitution of the United States, particularly the fifth amendment which states I do not have to be compelled to testify against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. Now, will you proceed to the next question, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been an organizer of the UE?

Mr. BUCZEK. I have been an organizer of the UE since September 1941, with 2 years out for service in the Army, up to the present date.

Mr. TAVENNER. At what places have you been stationed in addition to Buffalo?

Mr. BUCZEK. I have been stationed in Buffalo, Elmira, Rochester, Jamestown, briefly in Schenectady, Baltimore, Erie, and if there are a few I have missed, I can't recall.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you stationed in Schenectady?

Mr. BUCZEK. I was stationed temporarily in Schenectady during the first IUE raid which the UE won back in 19—I think it was April or May 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. When were you stationed in Rochester?

Mr. BUCZEK. That is a hard question to answer, counsel, because I moved to Rochester, I believe, it was in November or December of 1941, worked there. Although my home was there, I had assignments in other towns. I left Rochester on various occasions to take a station in another town.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the first name of the Mr. Bliss who was international organizer of the UE in district No. 3? Do you recall?

Mr. BUCZEK. His first name is Willard.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. Willard Bliss, while acting in a staff meeting of the organizers, ever address a group attended by you on matters relating to the Communist Party?

Mr. BUCZEK. On that, I decline to answer for two reasons. I invoke my privileges under the fifth amendment and the second reason, is that Mr. Bliss was a stalwart fighter for the people, for the working people of this country. Everywhere he went, he raised their wages, benefited their conditions, and improved their standard of living.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether he was always a functionary of the Communists at any one time?

Mr. BUCZEK. Same answer. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. Make it specific.

Mr. BUCZEK. And the other reason, he was a man who fought to improve the standards of living of the working people.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed to the next question.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BUCZEK. I decline to answer that on 3 grounds. First, the first amendment which protects my rights, privileges of association and freedom of speech, and second, on the grounds of the fifth amendment and third, I feel it is my duty to invoke the fifth amendment because I fought where the fighting was the hardest on the front line for this privilege. I bled for this privilege in my country. Every morning in combat, I died a thousand deaths. Now, I think this privilege is sacred enough for me to lay my life down on the line again. You ask your stoolpigeons. You ask Jandreau. You ask all those sell-out

artists if they would do the same, if they would lay their lives down for their country. They didn't fight before.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Buczek, I think any witness is entitled to make statements which are favorable to himself such as service for his country in the Army. I would like to ask you this. Are you married?

Mr. BUCZEK. Yes, I am married.

Mr. MOULDER. And where is your residence now?

Mr. BUCZEK. My residence now is in Erie, Pa. I wonder what I am doing in here when the papers are announcing that is a capital district area hearing. I live 400 miles away.

Mr. MOULDER. The question is: What field were you in service, in the Army. What combat area?

Mr. BUCZEK. I was in the 80th Division, combat infantry man.

Mr. MOULDER. And where were you in active service?

Mr. BUCZEK. I was in active service in northern France, in the Bulge, in Germany, Siegfried Line. I was wounded in action when we hit the Siegfried Line. In Germany and the Central European Campaign.

Mr. MOULDER. You were discharged?

Mr. BUCZEK. I was honorably discharged, I believe it was in the early part of 1946, and I would like to state for this record that I have never engaged in espionage and/or sabotage. I will appear before a 100 committees and before the McCarthy committee to state that I have never engaged in espionage or sabotage. There is a little implication that I am supposed to be or am a saboteur right now. I want to spike that lie right now.

Mr. SCHERER. Nobody has charged that you were ever engaged in espionage.

Mr. BUCZEK. That is the whole implication, that I am a subversive, a saboteur, or spy. That is contrary to the facts that your trained seal, Jack Davis—

Mr. SCHERER. I don't recall that Mr. Davis said you were engaged in espionage. I don't think you can draw that inference either.

Mr. BUCZEK. You can expect anything from Jack Davis. He was the laziest guy on the UE staff. That is why he got fired.

Mr. SCHERER. He was a fellow organizer?

Mr. BUCZEK. I hang my head in shame to say he was a fellow organizer.

Mr. MOULDER. How long have you known Jack Davis, Mr. Buczek?

Mr. BUCZEK. Any questions with respect to that stoolpigeon, Jack Davis, I will invoke my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MOULDER. What is a stoolpigeon according to your definition?

Mr. BUCZEK. He is a fink. He is a trained seal. He will say anything anybody tells him, particularly for money. He was the laziest guy on the UE. When he lost the easy living, he came to your committee to get an easier living.

Mr. MOULDER. When reference is made to a stoolpigeon, isn't the meaning of that term understood as a person who is betraying a confidence by giving truthful information, particularly about a person who refers to him as a stoolpigeon?

Mr. BUCZEK. That is your definition. He will do anything for money. He will sell out his soul for the green buck.

Mr. SCHERER. Let me ask you one more question. Were you a member of the Communist Party during the time you were in the Army?

Mr. BUCZEK. I invoke—as I said before, I am proud to invoke the fifth amendment, the fifth amendment that our forefathers fought and died for, and I refuse to let a bunch of small-minded men here, for the few green bucks, try to destroy this Constitution of the United States, try to destroy this privilege.

Mr. SCHERER. I have no more questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. I want to make sure of the spelling of your name.

Mr. BUCZEK. B-u-c-z-e-k. I believe Jack Davis spelled it for you several times.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. C. Herbert Salter.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SALTER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES HERBERT SALTER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, DAVID SCRIBNER

Mr. SALTER. May I make a request. I am not here in a carnival, and I prefer not to have the bulbs flashing in my face. I will be able to answer a little better.

Mr. SCHERER. Your request will be granted. The same ruling is made that was made with respect to the other witnesses. The photographers will take the pictures and then desist while the testimony is being taken.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name?

Mr. SALTER. Charles Herbert Salter.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you accompanied by counsel?

Mr. SALTER. I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will counsel identify himself, please.

Mr. SCRIBNER. David Scribner, 11 East 51st Street, New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Salter, have you at any time held the position of organizer of the UE?

Mr. SALTER. I have, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over what period of time?

Mr. SALTER. I worked for the United Electrical Workers from October 1943 until June 1, 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that period of time, did you ever observe any effort on the part of the Communist Party to influence or guide the work of members, of organizers of the UE?

Mr. SALTER. I am very proud to invoke my constitutional privilege, the fifth amendment, which gives me the right to refuse to be a witness against myself.

Mr. SCHERER. Proceed with the next question, counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you been a member of the Communist Party at any time?

Mr. SALTER. I invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness may be excused.

Mr. SALTER. I would like to say I am not a member of the Communist Party. I have never engaged in any sabotage, spying work or anything else. My only work in the last few years has been in the labor movement helping to improve the living conditions of the worker.

Mr. SCHERER. Sit down. You have volunteered some information.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say you are not a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SALTER. That is right.

Mr. SCHERER. Were you a member of the party yesterday?

Mr. SALTER. I invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. When did you resign from the party?

Mr. SALTER. I invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you came into the hearing room this morning, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SALTER. I invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. SCHERER. The committee will recess.

(Whereupon a short recess was taken.)

AFTER RECESS

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Counsel, will you call the next witness?

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Leo Jandreau, will you come forward, please.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. JANDREAU. I do.

TESTIMONY OF LEO JANDREAU

Mr. SCHERER. Will the photographers take their pictures before counsel begins?

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your name, please, sir?

Mr. JANDREAU. Leo Jandreau.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Jandreau, it is the practice of the committee to explain to all witnesses that you have the right to counsel. I note that you do not have counsel beside you.

Mr. JANDREAU. I have counsel available in case I should need one.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well, sir. When and where were you born?

Mr. JANDREAU. In Schenectady, N. Y., on October 28, 1904.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where do you now reside?

Mr. JANDREAU. I live in Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you lived in Schenectady?

Mr. JANDREAU. All my life.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your formal educational training has been?

Mr. JANDREAU. I was educated in the schools of Schenectady, N. Y. The Nott Terrace High School was the limit of my education formally.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is your present occupation?

Mr. JANDREAU. I am the business agent IUE, CIO, Local No. 301, which represents the General Electric workers in Schenectady.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you held that position?

Mr. JANDREAU. Well, I have held the position of business agent since January 1, 1937. However, up until March 16, we were UE Local No. 301.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to January 1, 1937, how were you employed?

Mr. JANDREAU. I was employed in General Electric.

Mr. TAVENNER. And when did your employment with General Electric begin?

Mr. JANDREAU. In March of 1922.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Jandreau, there has been testimony introduced before the committee as the result of a hearing conducted in Kansas City on Monday of this week.

Mr. SCHERER. Tuesday.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tuesday of this week. The testimony referred to is that of a Mr. Joseph Klein. Were you at any time acquainted with a person by the name of Joseph Klein?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you know him?

Mr. JANDREAU. I knew him back in late 1936 or early 1937. He was a person who represented the Communist Party, who was in and about Schenectady. Those days, prior to the election that we held on December 15, 1936, in the plant, to determine who would be the collective bargaining agency.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, was he an open member of the Communist Party in the sense that it was known publicly that he was a Communist Party organizer?

Mr. JANDREAU. I believe that people who know him at that time knew he was a representative of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know him by any name other than Joseph Klein?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, I heard that he also had an alias of Joseph Stone but I knew him as Joseph Klein.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know at the time that Mr. Joseph Klein was acting as Communist Party organizer in Schenectady, that he also used the name at that time of Joseph Stone, or Joe Stone?

Mr. JANDREAU. The only way I knew was by hearsay and from what I have heard subsequent to that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. The point is that you knew it at that time.

Mr. JANDREAU. That he was Joseph Klein and had heard that he went by the name of Joseph Stone.

Mr. TAVENNER. In 1936 and 1937, were you active in the organization of the union in GE?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what way were you active?

Mr. JANDREAU. Well, I worked in the plant, in fact, the organization of GE first started in 1933 within the plant by GE workers, and the complete organizational job was done within the plant by General Electric workers. Up until the time we petitioned for an election to the National Labor Relations Board, the major job—in fact, I would say the entire job—was done without the assistance of any international unions or any outside people whatsoever.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of the group that engaged in that organizational activity?

Mr. JANDREAU. We called ourselves originally the Electrical Industrial Employees Union.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you first become an organized group?

Mr. JANDREAU. Well, we started in 1933, and as we grew stronger, during the years following, we then established the name as the Electrical Employees Union, and up until 1946, when we petitioned for an election, we were known as the Electrical & Radio Workers.

Mr. TAVENNER. But on January 1, 1937, I understood you became an organizer, a full-time organizer.

Mr. JANDREAU. I became a full-time business agent for Local No. 301. I was president prior to that and recording secretary prior to that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Prior to January 1, 1937, you were president of Local No. 301?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And Local No. 301 was affiliated with what organization at that time?

Mr. JANDREAU. Well, we had an association with a group of workers in the Westinghouse Springfield plant, also with a group of workers in the Lynn General Electric Co., which is now known as No. 201. We had an association with GE workers at Fort Wayne, which is known as No. 901. During those years we set up what was known as the Federation of Metal & Allied Unions. That was for a short period before we finally set up the Electrical & Radio Workers. Their amalgamation was through our contacts and associations during that period.

Mr. TAVENNER. When did you set up the Electrical & Radio?

Mr. JANDREAU. In December of 1936, I believe.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is the election that you referred to a few moments ago as having taken place on December 15?

Mr. JANDREAU. That was the NLRB in the Schenectady Works that determined us as the sole bargaining agency for the production and maintenance workers; that is, the factory workers.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you confer with Mr. Joseph Klein in any matter relating to the problem of your Local No. 301 at that time; that is, in December 1936?

Mr. JANDREAU. Not especially. As far as I recall Joseph Klein, he was a person who was there willing to help us as a committee setting up our union and was willing to do things that were difficult for us in the early days. At no time did he consult with us on policy or did he sit down to make any part of decisions on direction or program. In other words, he was not considered as part of the union or the officials that were responsible for our union at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated he was a person who desired to help?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the working out of the problems of the union?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what way did he assist?

Mr. JANDREAU. Like many other people at that time, we had help coming in from many sources, people from the shop. We were people from the shop, and we were handicapped with publicity facilities. We were handicapped with our public relations which we needed, of course, during a campaign to win an election and offers came from many sources. I recall the people from the press offered services at that time, and business people in town would help on some financial

problems that we had, and fellows like Klein who were around there and who we would accept if there was offer made to help on a particular occasion, but Klein never, to my knowledge, gave us anything that could be construed as a directive insofar as program or insofar as any key decision was concerned in the establishment or operation of our union in Schenectady.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what was the nature of his participation?

Mr. JANDREAU. Outside of being around and offering whatever he could offer when the time presented itself, to my recollection, he offered nothing.

Mr. MOULDER. You mean he was offering his moral support?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; we had a lot of offers those days coming from all types of groups, including the Republican Party and the Democratic Party and I suppose people who felt that unions were on their way and they wanted to sort of be in on the beginning of them so they could probably come in handy later on. I suspect that may have been the reason for it.

Mr. MOULDER. Take credit for its accomplishment and achievements?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes. We were all pretty green and all from the shop, and we weren't particular on who was trying to help as long as they were trying to help. Many people didn't offer much help. As I said before, it was done mainly by the people inside the plant.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that Klein was probably making offers but you did not recall of any offer that he made. Is that in substance what you said?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; that is what I meant when I said that.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is, offer of assistance?

Mr. JANDREAU. Assistance—that is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you make any offer of assistance to Klein in the subject he was principally interested in, that of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. Absolutely not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever discuss with Mr. Klein what he considered to be the interest of the Communist Party in the area of Schenectady?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. May I read his testimony as to what that objective was and ask you if it refreshes your recollection as to any matters which were discussed between you and Mr. Klein? [Reading:]

Representative SCHERER. Now, going back to the union at the General Electric plant, by the way, was that your major effort?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes. GE was considered a major point.

Representative SCHERER. And why?

Mr. KLEIN. Because of its war potential.

Representative SCHERER. Could you develop that a little further?

Mr. KLEIN. Sometime during the depression, I think it was in 1933, the Central committee of the Communist Party issued what was termed an open letter. This open letter was the result of instructions from the Comintern that the conditions in the United States called for revolutionary action but that the Communist Party was not strong enough to take advantage of this situation and in order to remedy it must concentrate upon certain key points. One of these key points was GE in Schenectady, which was placed under the responsibility of Earl Browder. Another place of concentration was the waterfront which was placed under the responsibility of Charles Krumbein.

Representative SCHERER. The waterfront—where?

Mr. KLEIN. In New York.

Representative SCHERER. New York City?

Mr. KLEIN. In am speaking of the New York City waterfront in particular, although the entire national waterfront was also a major point.

Representative SCHERER. You mentioned that the party was interested in controlling the unions at Schenectady because of the war potential of that plant. Was that the same reason they were interested in controlling the waterfront in New York?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Representative SCHERER. Because that would be a vital spot in case of war?

Mr. KLEIN. Yes.

Representative SCHERER. Mr. Klein, in case of war, what did the Communist Party hope to accomplish by controlling those unions?

Mr. KLEIN. That would be determined by how the Communist Party regarded the particular war.

Representative SCHERER. If it was a war with Russia, and, then, of course it would be to the advantage of the Communist Party to control key spot in the war potential plants so that sabotage might be carried out more easily.

Mr. KLEIN. That is true.

Representative SCHERER. On the other hand, if a war should develop in which Russia was our ally, the union, which was Communist controlled, would be in a position to step up production of war supplies?

Mr. KLEIN. That is true.

Representative SCHERER. There is no question that the loyalty of the Communists who were in these plants was to Soviet Russia rather than to the United States?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't think I can speak for each individual member of the party. Many people joined the party as part of a protest movement, and I do not believe that they would consciously aid and abet an enemy of the United States.

Representative SCHERER. There were some of them——

Mr. KLEIN. Some of them, yes. Let me finish, please.

Representative SCHERER. I am sorry.

Mr. KLEIN (continuing). Some of them that had been in the party a long time, I believe, would act in the interests of the Soviet Union against the interest of the United States, and as a member of the party progresses into jobs of leadership, of higher leadership, he would more and more be identified with helping the Soviet Union against an enemy of the Soviet Union.

Now, in the course of your contact with Mr. Klein, is your recollection refreshed by what I have read as to whether or not any of the objectives which he mentioned here of the Communist Party were discussed by him in your presence?

Mr. JANDREAU. Absolutely not, and this is the first time, to my knowledge, of any such program that was laid out to be put into effect into Schenectady. I have never discussed that sort of thing with anyone. As a matter of fact, the record will show and all the minutes of our meetings, all the minutes of our executive board and all the minutes of the officers from away back to 1934 are there in the dead files of our office, and they can go through them. It seems to me that the record of our union would reflect such a record, if it was put into effect in any way, shape, or manner. Now——

Mr. TAVENNER. I doubt if a matter of that kind would be made a matter of record.

Mr. JANDREAU. Well, as a matter of fact, the actions of a local would certainly reflect whether or not it was proper or against some of the objectives that Mr. Klein claims that he came to Schenectady to carry out. What period was this?

Mr. SCHERER. Just a minute. That could have been the objective of the Communist Party without your knowing it, or the other members' knowing it.

Mr. JANDREAU. Let me point this out as to why I think the lie is made or a very unsuccessful attempt on his part.

Mr. SCHERER. My question is—It may have been unsuccessful, but this is the testimony of a former Communist functionary about the objectives of the Communist Party. Now, that may have been the objective of the Communist Party and he may not have succeeded.

Mr. JANDREAU. It fell flat I would say, if that was their objective.

Mr. MOULDER. You have no knowledge of that?

Mr. JANDREAU. As a matter of fact, wouldn't you think that the officers and the executive board at that time would sort of reflect the progress of such a program and the type of people who were in that leadership?

Mr. SCHERER. That program may have been known only to the small group who were actually Communists.

Mr. JANDREAU. That may be possible, but they were not successful in putting it across.

Mr. SCHERER. I am not saying that. There is no testimony that they were successful. After all, we did become an ally of Russia and production was very good.

Mr. MOULDER. May I ask if the witness has any objection to the light shining in his face.

Mr. JANDREAU. I would rather it did not. It is sort of troublesome.

Mr. SCHERER. Let's turn it off.

Of course the testimony before this committee and before the courts is abundant that that was the objective of the Communist Party, not only in Schenectady but all over the country. Thank the Lord they didn't succeed, except in a very few instances.

Mr. JANDREAU. I consider myself as an authority as to what went on in general, at least from January 1, 1937, because I was in a key office and responsible for the program and the activities of that local. As the years rolled on, it became more sharper by the record of activities of that local union that Mr. Klein's original objective fell flat, very flat and more flatter as the years went on.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of the testimony of Mr. Klein, he was asked this question: "Now, did you personally recruit any people into the party at that time?" By "that time" is meant the period during which he was the organized in Schenectady, which was in 1936 and 1937, part of 1937, until, I think, May 1937. Mr. Klein's answer was, "Yes." [Continues reading:]

Representative SCHERER. Would you give us the names of some of the prominent individuals that you recruited?

Mr. KLEIN. The most prominent member I recruited was Leo Jandreau.

Were you recruited into the Communist Party by Mr. Klein?

Mr. JANDREAU. I absolutely was not.

Mr. SCHERER. Or by anybody else?

Mr. JANDREAU. Or by anyone else.

Mr. TAVENNER. You did not become a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with it in any way?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, sir, I did not.

Mr. MOULDER. Did he ever solicit you to become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; Mr. Klein did not. I have been solicited for many things over the years, naturally in the labor movement, but I was never solicited by Mr. Klein to become a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you solicited by any other person during the period of 1936 and 1937 when Mr. Klein was the Communist Party organizer?

Mr. JANDREAU. No. I was not. Sal Vottis occasionally would do it, but he never got anywhere, and he has admitted that under oath.

Mr. SCHERER. Who was that man?

Mr. JANDREAU. Salvatore Vottis.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time advise members of your organization to become members of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. Absolutely not. I never advocated joining the Communist Party, and I have never advocated support of their program at any time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, sir; I was not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you on any occasion endeavored to recruit another person to become a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. JANDREAU. Absolutely not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you on any occasion advised any person to become a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, sir; I have not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you discuss at any time with Mr. Klein the question of your becoming a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I did not. Not to my knowledge, did I discuss that with Mr. Klein.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time sign an application for membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Or the Young Communist League?

Mr. JANDREAU. Neither.

Mr. SCHERER. Under your own name or any other?

Mr. JANDREAU. Under my name or any other.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time authorize another person to sign your name or a fictitious name in your behalf applying for membership in either the Communist Party or the Young Communist League?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I did not absolutely.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time become acquainted with a person by the name of Rose Wortis?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I have never met that person. I read in the press since yesterday—read in the Vottis testimony that name. He gave that out in the Kersten committee. I don't know the person at all. I never met the person.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any time meet the district trade union secretary for the Communist Party in New York City?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't even know who that person is and, if I met a person, I didn't meet him under that title or have any knowledge of that title. I met plenty of people in New York City concerning union affairs and all over in many parts of the State.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you go to New York City from Schenectady at any time with Mr. Klein for the purpose of discussing union affairs with any official of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you on any such trip discuss your union affairs with a Communist Party official knowing him to be such?

Mr. JANDREAU. I never discussed union affairs with any Communist Party official. If he was an official, to my knowledge, I never did it. If some party was a Communist Party official who was parading around as a trade unionist, I didn't know it, but I never discussed any such thing with any Communist Party officials at no time.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the testimony of Mr. Klein, this occurred:

He [referring to yourself] was called to New York City together with myself.

Mr. WILLIAMS. By whom.

Mr. KLEIN. Rose Wortis, who was district trade union secretary of the Communist Party at that time.

Representative SCHERER. Did you go to New York City with him on more than one occasion?

Mr. KLEIN. I did.

Representative SCHERER. Were you with him when he was given these instructions by Rose Wortis?

Mr. KLEIN. I was

Representative SCHERER. What kind of instructions was he given?

Mr. KLEIN. They were specific instructions with regard to problems of organization of trade union members at that particular period.

Representative SCHERER. How many trips as you have described did he make to New York?

Mr. KLEIN. Three or four.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And was the purpose of these trips Mr. Klein, to receive instructions when he returned to GE union to carry out?

Mr. KLEIN. Not only instructions but to discuss various problems he had with other leaders of the Communist Party in New York.

Mr. JANDREAU. That is absolutely a falsehood. I at no time went to New York with this man Klein to receive any instructions or to discuss any union matters whatsoever.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you go to New York with Mr. Klein?

Mr. JANDREAU. I never went to New York with Mr. Klein.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you ever meet Mr. Klein in New York?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I never did meet Mr. Klein in New York.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Klein also testified that Mr. Frank Empsak was a member of the executive committee of the union and a member of the party at that time. Was Mr. Empsak on the executive committee of your union during 1936 or 1937?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; as a matter of fact, he wasn't on the executive committee. Frank Empsak was the president of our union in 1937.

Mr. TAVENNER. He succeeded you as president?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; when I became business agent, Frank Empsak became president.

Mr. SCHERER. What do the records show with reference to Empsak, Mr. Counsel, if you know?

Mr. TAVENNER. I would rather not try to recall it from memory.

Mr. SCHERER. All right. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he a member of the executive committee prior to his becoming president?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't recollect. He was an active person when we were organizing the union on the inside. Mr. Empsak had many years of service with the General Electric Co., and I know he became president in January of 1937, and he remained through the years as an active union member in one official capacity or another. I think he was still a steward when he became pensioned recently, but Frank

Emspak, I know had no knowledge of him being a member of the Communist Party. He has never discussed any Communist activities or program with me personally. As a matter of fact, by his own testimony in 1948 under oath, he said he wasn't a Communist.

Mr. TAVENNER. As president of the organization, would he have been also ex-officio a member of the executive committee?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; he would.

Mr. TAVENNER. How recently has it been that Mr. Emspak retired?

Mr. JANDREAU. Within the past few months.

Mr. TAVENNER. Has he been employed in recent years by GE?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; he has been employed right up until the time he became pensioned.

Mr. TAVENNER. In what capacity?

Mr. JANDREAU. Machine operator or working in Building 46 in the Schenectady plant.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Jack Davis testified that he became an organizer of the UE and was employed by Mr. Matles on your recommendation?

Mr. JANDREAU. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you know at the time of your recommendation that he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, I did not. I knew Jack Davis as being a very active organizer for the Hotel & Restaurant Workers in and about the capital district. I had quite a high admiration for Jack because I thought he was a sincere person and trying to do a good trade union job. He came to me and asked me if there was any chance of getting on the national staff. I said I would intercede for him and asked the organizational director, Mr. Matles, and I recommended him on the basis that he established a record in the capital district of actually earning his money, doing a good job as a union organizer, and that is how he got on, and that is the only basis for the recommendation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Klein has testified here that he worked with Mr. Jack Davis while president of his local in Communist Party activities in 1936 and 1937. Were you aware of any Communist Party activities between the two at that time; that is, Mr. Klein and Mr. Davis?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, I was not aware of those activities.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Klein in his testimony has also referred to the activities of Mr. Gus Kakulas in Mr. Davis's union; that is, Communist Party activities, and Mr. Davis in his testimony in 1953 described those activities rather fully. Were you acquainted with Mr. Gus Kakulas?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I don't know him. If I met him at any time, not to my knowledge, I can't recollect the name even. It is a strange name to me.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have no knowledge of the activities between Mr. Klein and Mr. Kakulas?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I do not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Considerable testimony has been introduced during the course of this hearing, and there has been testimony of a somewhat similar nature in a number of other hearings in different parts of the country regarding the Communist Party membership of numerous organizers of the UE, the national organization. During the time that you have been a business agent of No. 301, in the per-

formance of your duties, it would be necessary for you to come in contact with many of these organizers, would it not?

Mr. JANDREAU. As business agent, I was limited as to the number I would come in contact with, but I have come in contact with many organizers during my history in the UE from other positions that I have held.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated you have been approached on occasion to become a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. My sole reference was Sal Vottis. No one else was foolish enough to do it.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have stated that you have been active in opposing the efforts of the Communist Party, as I understood you to state, within Local No. 301. Did I understand you correctly?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; I think that the actions of our local union over the years has established our local to be on record as being anti-Communist. I say that because at the outset of the Korean war in 1950, and there was no union policy that I know of in this country that would have initiated or inspired the action that our local union took at that time, we passed a resolution saying that we supported the United States in this conflict. That action was published in the local press, in the city of Schenectady. It seemed to me that at that point when we had severed our relationship with Russia, that that was the first challenge in my opinion, as to where you stood, and we took our position at that time, and I think over the years, in our publications locally, that we have reiterated that some position, that we took in 1950, and I can only tell you that actions speak an awful lot louder than words, in my opinion. The actions themselves established that claim.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you describe to the committee, please, what your duties were as agent?

Mr. JANDREAU. My duties as business agent are primarily to settle grievances that arise in the shop that can't be settled by our shop stewards or our executive-board members. I have the responsibility of taking the grievance in with the last step with management in trying to prevent labor trouble in getting a satisfactory settlement if possible. I may point out at this point, too, that that record that has been established with the 17 years, again with reference to the original program that Mr. Klein tried to initiate in Schenectady, that our strike record can be matched against any union in this country. We had one strike in 17 years, and that was in 1946 when most of industry was on strike in CIO or in AFL where they were representing mass production workers.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have a pamphlet or bulletin that is issued by your local called the Shopworkers' Bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. Shopworkers' Bulletin?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. JANDREAU. No; our weekly publication is known as the Electrical Union News. I don't have—we do put out a shop stewards' bulletin. We put that out in the recent campaign. We are in the middle of a campaign at this time trying to get an NLRB election so we can be recognized under the IUE-CIO, but the union as such, to my knowledge, has never put out of recent years—did you say shop bulletin?

Mr. TAVENNER. Shopworkers' Bulletin. You stated that the stewards got out a Shopworkers' Bulletin. Describe that to the committee.

Mr. JANDREAU. Since this recent campaign, the office gets out a bulletin that is distributed to our shop stewards that describes the current events that take place in the previous week, in order to keep the membership informed on the events that were taking place during the election campaign. Now, is that the one you are referring to?

Mr. TAVENNER. I think that is descriptive of it. Who gets out that bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. Well, we have a technical man in the office that gets it out actually under my instructions and the officers' instructions. The officers are the editorial board responsible for any publications.

Mr. TAVENNER. And is that work done right in your—

Mr. JANDREAU. In our building and mimeographed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Your local building?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of Local No. 301?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And under your supervision, and those who work under you?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, sir. Could I see the bulletin?

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to show you Bulletin 86 bearing date of April 30, 1931, and ask you whether that is a bulletin of the type that you direct to be issued.

Mr. JANDREAU. No; this was not issued by the Union Local No. 301 or was not issued under my supervision or the supervision of any of the officers of No. 301. This bulletin was a bulletin that was used in Building 17, and it was also a bulletin that the executive board voted not to be issued by the board member who was responsible for the activities in Building 17 and—

Mr. TAVENNER. Building 17?

Mr. JANDREAU. That is the punch press division.

Mr. TAVENNER. The union of Building 17 was No. 301?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes. It came in our jurisdiction. You have to understand the physical setup of our union to appreciate what takes place. It is such a huge plant in the city of Schenectady and the officers of our union are elected by secret ballot annually, and under the supervision of an election committee that is elected at the regular membership meeting in November. 25 people are on that committee. Those same 25 people are responsible to elect in the various divisions and the shop is broken up into geographical districts and in each district the shop stewards elect an executive board member. That election is supervised by this same committee of 25. Annually, the shop stewards in the plants are elected by the membership. In this division, which is one of the smaller divisions in the plant, there was a board member who was elected by the shop stewards, and that is where that bulletin came out of, and it was not authorized by the union as such, but, on the contrary, there is a motion on the books instructing that board member to stop the issuance of such a bulletin. We said we put out a regular publication for our union and if he had any information that we thought was interesting and necessary for our membership, we could carry it in the regular paper. To my knowledge, that bulletin was not distributed in the shop, but in other man-

ners, through the mails. That was the last I heard of it. I had no responsibility for that bulletin.

Mr. TAVENNER. Although you claim you are not responsible for the issuance of that particular bulletin, it was nevertheless printed.

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the building.

Mr. JANDREAU. Oh, no.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where was it printed?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't know. It wasn't printed on our premises or any of our facilities had anything to do with that bulletin.

Mr. TAVENNER. How do you know?

Mr. JANDREAU. Because I am responsible to make sure to—

Mr. TAVENNER. How can you say where it was printed?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't know. I can only tell you it wasn't printed at the union headquarters.

Mr. TAVENNER. Where are bulletins usually printed when printed at union headquarters?

Mr. JANDREAU. In a room adjacent to my office, and only staff people that we hire as help.

Mr. SCHERER. May I interrupt just a minute?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know, Mr. Witness, whether there were other issues of this Shopworkers' Bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; there was.

Mr. SCHERER. About how often were they issued?

Mr. JANDREAU. They came out, to my recollection, at least bimonthly.

Mr. SCHERER. Over that period of time?

Mr. JANDREAU. For several months, to my recollection, and that resulted in the complaint where the executive board acted upon it and said it should stop.

Mr. SCHERER. This one has No. 86 on the top. Would that be the 86th bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. It is possible. I wouldn't know.

Mr. SCHERER. That many issues? Was the action of the executive board taken with reference to this specific bulletin which you have been handed or to the issuance of bulletins generally by the shop workers?

Mr. JANDREAU. The executive board directed their discussions as a result of their actions specifically at that bulletin, but their motions said in the future no sections would use their own bulletins.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know if any subsequent bulletins were issued such as this, following that order?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, until the McCarthy hearings, and I think there were several—they weren't bulletins, but statements issued from various departments—of various departments which was not the department of the union or the instruction of the union.

Mr. SCHERER. You don't know where any of those bulletins were printed?

Mr. JANDREAU. No.

Mr. SCHERER. You don't know who is responsible for the printing and distribution?

Mr. JANDREAU. I couldn't testify as to that.

Mr. SCHIERER. Did the executive committee make an investigation to determine who was issuing them?

Mr. JANDREAU. We got in touch with the person who was in charge of that section and told him—he was a member of the executive board.

Mr. SCHIERER. Who was that?

Mr. JANDREAU. Mr. Friedlander.

Mr. TAVENNER. No, Mr. Friedlander has been mentioned during the course of the testimony.

Mr. SCHIERER. Do you mean identified?

Mr. TAVENNER. Identified.

Mr. SCHIERER. As a member of the party?

Mr. TAVENNER. As a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHIERER. If you are sure——

Mr. TAVENNER. There is no question about his having been identified by several witnesses as having been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. MOULDER. The bulletin that was handed to you a few moments ago marked "Shopworkers' Bulletin"—what were the objectionable parts of this bulletin that caused the committee to direct the leader of the group not to print any more such bulletins?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't recall whether it was that bulletin that caused us to act the way we did, but it was the result of several bulletins, and we didn't think that a self-appointed committee should be putting out publications and speaking for the union and holding us responsible, and we thought it was poor business.

Mr. MOULDER. It was for that reason that they were directed not to issue it—not because of the contents of this bulletin? I have read this bulletin very carefully, and I don't know of anything in there that I myself would see as being——

Mr. JANDREAU. The reason I gave, sir, was that the executive board took into account and acted the way they did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was Mr. Friedlander's first name?

Mr. JANDREAU. Sidney.

Mr. TAVENNER. He was a member—over what period of time was he a member of the executive board?

Mr. JANDREAU. He was a member for quite a few years. He had been elected there in that section.

Mr. TAVENNER. As a member of the executive board he was getting out this particular bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. I can't testify whether he got it out but it came out in his section, and we charged him with the responsibility for this bulletin being distributed in that section.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce bulletin No. 86 in evidence and ask that it be marked "Jandreau Exhibit No. 1."

Mr. SCHIERER. Without objection they will be so admitted.

(Shopworkers' Bulletin No. 86 was so marked "Jandreau Exhibit No. 1," respectively, and received in evidence.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Jandreau, I now hand you another paper or bulletin marked "GE Worker," issued by the Communist Party, Schenectady, N. Y., on April 25, 1951, and bulletin No. 86 that we referred to is dated April 30, 1951. Will you examine and state what you know about it, if anything.

¹ Retained in committee files.

Mr. JANDREAU. That was distributed at the subway gate of General Electric Co., and I know it was brought to my attention by some of the leaders in our union, and they felt that such a distribution certainly was not good from a point of view of the fact that we distributed ours each week there, and many complaints came in as to could we do anything to stop it. The Communist Party has distributed leaflets many times, at the subway gate, which is the only gate, that comes out on public property. All of the rest of the gates are on GE property. I know each time they have distributed there has been repercussions of resentment by the people in the plant.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know who engaged in the distribution or this particular bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I don't. I couldn't say who distributed that bulletin.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, the bulletin contains the Communist Party line of 1951 against the effort of this country in the Korean war, does it not?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; it does.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is a highly inflammatory document.

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; I would say it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer it in evidence and ask that it be marked "Jandreau Exhibit No. 2."

Mr. JANDREAU. And say it doesn't espouse the policies of our local union.

Mr. MOULDER. You have made that clear.

Mr. JANDREAU. Absolutely divorced from the policy of our local union.

Mr. MOULDER. And the union had nothing to do with the printing or distribution?

Mr. JANDREAU. No.

Mr. SCHERER. This will be so received and marked.

(GE Worker dated April 25, 1951, so marked "Jandreau Exhibit No. 2," respectively, and received in evidence.)¹

Mr. TAVENNER. I will read just the 4 items summarized on this document. [Reading:]

1. Negotiate an honorable peace with Korea. Let the Koreans settle their own disputes and decide their own fate.
2. Return Formosa to China—admit China to the United Nations.
3. Propose a Big Five peace pact including the United States of America, U. S. S. R., Britain, France, and China.
4. Bring the boys home from Korea.

That was the Communist Party line being advocated in 1951; was it not?

Mr. JANDREAU. I believe it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Now, was that exhibit, Jandreau exhibit No. 2, to your knowledge, put out by the use of your equipment in your office?

Mr. JANDREAU. Absolutely not. Or any persons working for us, or none of our equipment had anything to do with it, or our facilities in any shape or manner. That leaflet was not put in union headquarters at all.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to introduce in evidence as Jandreau exhibit No. 3 an office memorandum from the United

¹ Retained in committee files.

States Government of June 18, 1951, from the Chief, Identification and Detection Division, to the Director in Section-Investigation Service, in which the conclusion is reached from the examination of these two documents, exhibit No. 1 and exhibit No. 2, that—

The two documents identified above as Shopworkers' Bulletin (Q-1) and GE Worker (Q-2) were prepared on a mimeograph machine and the stencils of both of these documents were cut by one and the same typewriter.

Can you offer any explanation for the use of the same typewriter in cutting the stencil for the Communist Party document and your own bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. Just a second. Our own bulletin.

I testified that the bulletin you referred to was not our own bulletin. It never was put out at union headquarters, and, actually, we voted to stop the distribution on company property in that section where we had responsibility.

Mr. TAVENNER. But in response to my question, you said although you stopped the publication of it, it was actually printed, it was actually gotten out by your organization.

Mr. JANDREAU. I am sorry. I didn't say that. The reference to the bulletin which I made was a recent bulletin we are getting out to our shop stewards, which you don't have. The one you showed me, I testified it was not gotten out at union headquarters. We voted to stop the distribution, and I further testified that even after that it was still sent through the mails. Neither the bulletin nor the Communist Party leaflet had any connection whatsoever with the headquarters of Local No. 301 or had any connection whatsoever with the officers or the staff of Local No. 301.

Mr. SCHERER. Who did you say was in that building—what are those buildings?

Mr. MOULDER. I believe he said Friedlander.

Mr. JANDREAU. I identified the bulletin by saying the buildings it covered, buildings 17 and 19, which come under the jurisdiction of Sidney Friedlander, the executive board member from that section.

Mr. SCHERER. And an executive board member of your union?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; he is elected by the people by secret ballot.

Mr. SCHERER. Was the order direct to him to stop the publication of this bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. Absolutely; yes, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. And he was a member of your board?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; he was.

Mr. SCHERER. And, as I understand, the report of the Federal Government that you have before you, that you want to introduce in evidence, Mr. Tavenner, is to the effect that this Shopworkers' Bulletin, which is the first exhibit, and the second exhibit entitled "GE Worker" came from the same mimeograph machine or the same typewriter?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir. The stencils of both of these documents were cut by one and the same typewriter.

Mr. SCHERER. What was the executive board member's name?

Mr. TAVENNER. Sidney Friedlander.

Mr. SCHERER. And Sidney Friedlander has been identified as a member of the party, right?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. The certificate may be received in evidence.

(Office memorandum from the U. S. Government of June 18, 1951, from the Chief, Identification and Detection Division to the Director in Section-Investigation Service so marked "Jandreau Exhibit No. 3," respectively, and received in evidence.¹)

Mr. MOULDER. Do you have any personal knowledge as to whether or not the buildings referred to in this bulletin have a mimeograph machine?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't think they would have one on company property, but it is very possible that people from those buildings would have access to a mimeograph machine and a typewriter outside of union headquarters.

Mr. MOULDER. In other words, you have no other information?

Mr. JANDREAU. The only thing I can tell you they didn't come from our typewriters or mimeograph machine.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you discuss the question with Mr. Friedlander as to where it was being performed?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; but he was on the executive board the day we arrived at our decision, and I think he is pretty clear that we didn't like it, and we wanted it stopped.

Mr. SCHERER. Did you know he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I couldn't testify to that.

Mr. SCHERER. Your answer isn't clear. Did you or did you not know?

Mr. JANDREAU. I did not know.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you advised that he was a member of the Communist Party at the particular time while he was serving on the executive board of your organization?

Mr. JANDREAU. Only as far as rumor is concerned. It was said many times by people, but I couldn't prove or testify that he was. I had no way of confirming.

Mr. MOULDER. Going back to the action taken by the executive board concerning the bulletin, When was that action taken?

Mr. JANDREAU. It was last year. I would have to chance a guess at the month.

Mr. MOULDER. During some period of last year?

Mr. JANDREAU. It may have been before that, but it was quite some time ago.

Mr. SCHERER. The "GE Worker" bulletin—the one we are complaining about—that was issued when, at the time of the Korean war?

Mr. TAVENNER. 1951.

Mr. SCHERER. That typewriter has been in operation a long time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Quite a few bulletins have been issued of this character, have they not?

Mr. JANDREAU. I have seen quite a few of them, I don't know how many, but a number of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Had you received information at any date earlier than the time you took action that the "GE Worker" published by the Communist Party that the stencil was being cut on the same typewriter as that of the bulletin known as the Shopworkers' Bulletin?

Mr. JANDREAU. I never knew that up till right now when you said there was evidence to that effect.

¹ Retained in committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. Has the executive board issued the order to restrain or prohibit the issuance of further booklets from that building, or from this fellow, Sidney Friedlander? Have any more been issued?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, there has been, I understand, through the mail, but not open distribution.

Mr. MOULDER. You mentioned that a while ago.

Mr. SCHIERER. Is he still on the board?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; he has been suspended by the GE, and he has been replaced on our executive board by a fellow by the name of O'Brien.

Mr. SCHIERER. But he was removed from your board by reason of action of the GE Co.?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes.

Mr. SCHIERER. He wasn't removed by any action of the board or the union itself?

Mr. JANDREAU. No.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Jandreau, I asked you earlier in your testimony about Mr. Frank Emspak. I called to your attention the testimony of Mr. Klein in which he stated that Mr. Frank Emspak was a member of the executive board and a member of the Communist Party back at the time he was the local organizer of the Communist Party. Has there been any occasion since that time when any fact came to your attention indicating that there was possibly some truth to the statement that Mr. Klein had made regarding Mr. Emspak?

Mr. JANDREAU. Not to my knowledge. I have met Frank Emspak many times during the course of work in the union, and at no time do I recall any questions being discussed, I am sure, pertaining to Communist activities or the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall that an investigation was made by the Navy as a result of which General Electric was advised that he should be denied access to classified material?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes, I do. In fact, Frank Emspak and several others were denied clearance.

Mr. TAVENNER. In fact, there were five.

Mr. JANDREAU. No; they were not. They were left in their same respective jobs, and it was decided that the area they were working on did not require clearance, and on that basis they were left on their assignment.

Mr. TAVENNER. You misunderstood me. I said, "There were five."

Mr. JANDREAU. I thought you said, "They were fired."

Mr. TAVENNER. The fact of the matter is, you took a determined stand against removing them from work on classified material.

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; we did. We took the position that these fellows shouldn't be taken off their job until risk was proved and requiring their removal.

Mr. SCHIERER. They had determined it.

Mr. JANDREAU. As far as I was concerned, a fellow had worked in that plant for 37 years.

Mr. SCHIERER. You didn't know what the Navy had in its files?

Mr. JANDREAU. No; I did not.

Mr. SCHIERER. The plant was handling Navy contracts at that time?

Mr. JANDREAU. Air Force, Navy contracts, Army contracts.

Mr. SCHIERER. For the Defense Department of this country?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. The Navy determined after an investigation that these five men, including Emspak, were not fit to handle classified materials?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. You don't know now, nor did you ever know, what was in the Navy's files, what its investigations consisted of?

Mr. JANDREAU. I do know that they finally left those fellows in their positions, which shows me that their removal from the job wasn't necessary from a security point of view.

Mr. SCHERER. Was it your determined fight that prevented their complete removal from the company's payroll?

Mr. JANDREAU. I wouldn't say that.

Mr. SCHERER. Isn't it a fact it was your fight?

Mr. JANDREAU. It is true—it wasn't my fight. It was the people in the building who were quite concerned over the removal of a person who had been in that building for a good many years without some source of evidence to show it was justified to take him out.

Mr. SCHERER. You led the fight; did you not?

Mr. JANDREAU. I did my job as one of the leaders of our union.

Mr. SCHERER. As a result of that fight, they were taken off of handling classified material but kept on the payroll?

Mr. JANDREAU. On the contrary. Frank Emspak was not moved from his machine that he was on prior to the refusal to clear.

Mr. SCHERER. But he wasn't to handle classified work. He was confined to an area and wasn't allowed access to other areas.

Mr. TAVENNER. What means were used to confine them?

Mr. JANDREAU. In the security areas, they require certain regulations and certain buttons that designate certain clearance and access, and Frank's button was a different colored button and that, of course, went for other people working in that building that were not cleared or wasn't required to be cleared. That was confined, I think—it was the first floor.

Mr. TAVENNER. There were limitations placed upon him as to what he had access to.

Mr. JANDREAU. That is true.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, as the result of the issuance of the subpoena upon the General Electric Co., there has been produced for the committee photostatic letters relating to this matter, which I desire to offer in evidence as one batch, fastened together, and ask that it be marked "Jandreau Exhibit No. 4."

Mr. SCHERER. They will be so marked and so received.

(Photostatic copies of letters from General Electric Co. so marked "Jandreau Exhibit No. 4" and received in evidence.¹)

Mr. MOULDER. Let me see them.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you want to direct any questions?

Mr. JANDREAU. I wanted to read one of them into the record.

Mr. MOULDER. I see.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will read into the record the letter of October 3, 1949, all of them being essentially the same, addressed to Mr. A. C. Stevens, assistant to works manager, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.:

¹ Retained in committee files.

DEAR MR. STEVENS: Mr. Frank Emspak, a shop steward of this union in Building No. 46, has received a letter signed by J. W. Logan, apparatus security officer, stating that he has been denied consent for access to classified employment.

Our contract is with the General Electric Co. It is up to the company to live up to the agreement with respect to Mr. Emspak's rights both as an individual worker and as an elected shop steward for his group. Any move to take Mr. Emspak off his present duty will constitute a contract violation which will not be tolerated by this union.

Very truly yours,

LEO JANDREAU, *Agent*.

You were virtually suggesting or inferring that you would take out these workers on a strike if the General Electric Co. interfered with the assignment of Frank Emspak.

MR. JANDREAU. I think that is short of stretching the fact. As a matter of fact, I can't take out any group of workers on a strike.

MR. TAVENNER. What did you mean by your letter?

MR. JANDREAU. I merely said this was a violation of contract, if a person was removed without just cause. If you will also investigate the record you will see that there was a hearing that this union pursued in accordance with the rules and regulations set up by the security divisions of the Armed Forces and the evidence we had at that time was presented in the proper manner with representatives of the Government coming in here to check such data, and, subsequently, that Mr. Emspak was left on the job in his former position, which showed that while I was obliged as a business agent to notify the company of any removals for unjust cause would be a violation until the evidence was submitted, that would prove that there was reason and just reason to remove him, but then, the fact that we proceeded in accordance with the rules and regulations that the Government gives the persons in this status with representation from the union certainly shows that we have exhausted or tried to exhaust the proper channels without causing any labor trouble as a result of that letter.

MR. TAVENNER. There was nothing in your letter which indicated any desire to ascertain whether there was just cause, as you refer to. This letter was an ultimatum that the contract provided was for his employment, and if he was removed from his position——

MR. SCHERER. "The union will not tolerate it."

MR. JANDREAU. I don't think that that is an ultimatum. As a matter of fact, the company cannot show at any time over 17 years of relationship where we served ultimatums and then went on to strike. It was my job to serve notice as the business agent of the union that if Emspak was removed from his job without just cause, it would be a breach of collective bargaining.

MR. TAVENNER. There was nothing said about just cause in that letter.

MR. JANDREAU. The only reason to remove an employee from his job is just cause. Otherwise, it would be a breach of collective bargaining.

MR. SCHERER. You didn't make such an investigation.

MR. JANDREAU. As a matter of fact, the procedures that have been established since we had our first contract were that the company requires any complaints to come before a committee of management and union and that case was discussed and there is minutes to that effect on whether or not it was just cause, plus the fact we proceeded

in accordance with the rules laid out by the Government on the question of whether or not a person is a security risk or not.

Mr. MOULDER. Who is Mr. Logan, the security officer? He was a representative of the Government or the Navy or the representative of the company?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't know, sir, at this time, but he was the person who signed the notice that his security was removed or not granted. I don't know at this point. It has been several years ago.

Mr. SCHERER. I think the language of the letter speaks for itself.

Mr. JANDREAU. It seems to me it should also be recorded here that we have a lot of security work at the General Electric Co., 30 percent, and our record of strikes should have some bearing as to our attitude on all these questions, and we have many of them. This isn't the only person who has been removed and not granted clearance. There has been a number of persons over the years, and there have been no strikes.

Mr. SCHERER. Here is a letter with reference to one Troy Snipes dated October 10, 1949.

Mr. JANDREAU. He was one of the five affected in that batch during that period.

Mr. TAVENNER. All of the five were permitted to retain their positions with GE?

Mr. JANDREAU. They all maintained their jobs. I believe some of them were transferred from their former positions to other positions in nonsecurity areas, but my recollection of Emspak—he remained on the Gideon Lewis machine that he had been working on prior to the complaint.

Mr. TAVENNER. But certain restrictions placed upon him as to where he could go in the plant?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; that whole area didn't require clearance.

Mr. TAVENNER. I failed to ask you in the earlier part of your testimony whether or not any application of yours for membership in the Communist Party was accepted by the Communist Party. Mr. Klein said it was.

Mr. JANDREAU. I never made application for membership in the Communist Party. Therefore, I don't see how it could be possibly accepted.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any card or book of the Communist Party issued to you, to your knowledge.

Mr. JANDREAU. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. By Mr. Klein or any other person?

Mr. JANDREAU. Not to my knowledge, by any person.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you receive from any person a Communist Party card or book intended for you?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are here in response to a subpoena?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Jandreau, in the course of your testimony, you mentioned the name of Salvatore Vottis.

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. I have in front of me—by the way, how long have known Salvatore Vottis?

Mr. JANDREAU. He was in the union back in 1936 when I first met him.

Mr. SCHERER. You have known him over the years, since that time?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; up until 1943, I believe, when he was ejected by the membership from the union from office.

Mr. SCHERER. I have before me the testimony of Mr. Vottis given by him in Washington, not before this committee, but before the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives on September 30, 1948. I am going to ask you whether the testimony he gave at that time is true or false, Mr. Kersten of the committee asked him this question. [Reading:]

Mr. KERSTEN. At any time subsequent to 1935 or 1936, did you meet with any other individuals who were members of the Communist Party and also members or officers of the union?

Mr. VOTTIS. During what period did you say, after 1936?

Mr. KERSTEN. After 1936, yes.

Mr. VOTTIS. Well, in December of 1936, Leo Jandreau told me that he had joined the Communist Party, that he had been signed up by Dorothy Loeb and that his book has been seen by his wife and he had some trouble at home, but I take the dues book and collect dues for him, so I collected dues from Jandreau for a period of about 2 or 3 years.

Is that statement true or false?

Mr. JANDREAU. It is false. I would like to say more than that, if you will let me. Dorothy Loeb was the wife of this man Klein.

Mr. SCHERER. I understand.

Mr. JANDREAU. And they had my wife—my former wife, before a grand jury and asked those questions from her. It is all a matter of record, and she denied the statement that Sal Vottis made.

Mr. SCHERER. I think you should be given the right to either affirm or deny.

Mr. JANDREAU. I deny it.

Mr. SCHERER. Then, the next question was asked by Mr. Kersten of Mr. Vottis:

You collected what kind of dues?

Mr. VOTTIS. Communist Party dues and I would put the stamp in the book, and I used to carry Jandreau's book.

Mr. KERSTEN. In other words, you put the stamp in Jandreau's book for the Communist Party dues?

Mr. VOTTIS. That is right.

Is that true or false?

Mr. JANDREAU. I denied that in 1948 before Kersten—that same testimony under oath.

Mr. SCHERER. Then, Mr. Kersten later asked Mr. Vottis at that same hearing.

You said you collected Jandreau's dues for a period of time? How frequent were the dues? I mean, was it monthly?

Mr. VOTTIS. They were monthly dues. It was based on a percentage of salary—

Mr. KERSTEN. You collected Jandreau's dues for the Communist Party over what period of time?

Mr. VOTTIS. December 1936 to the middle of 1938.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you have any explanation or opinion as to any reason or cause why Mr. Vottis would testify or make such allegations as are made there?

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes; there are very good reasons, and there is evidence to prove this, that Mr. Vottis was actually voted out by the membership of our union, and I got the credit for initiating an investiga-

tion of a fraudulent election that he participated in and so as a result of an exposé of the facts concerning his activities he was voted out. He threatened he would not leave a stone unturned to get back at me. That is one of his ways of doing it. As a matter of fact this was brought out.

Mr. SCHERER. You denied that, and you should have the right to explain it.

This testimony is before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 25, 1947. [Reading:]

SAL VOTTIS. I want to point out that Leo Jandreau who is present Business Agent of Local No. 301, joined the Communist Party in December 1936 and was signed by Dorothy Loeb, who is the writer for the Daily Worker. Some time in January, his wife discovered his party book, and there was a considerable fracas in the house because his wife was a devout Catholic.

Is that testimony true or false?

Mr. JANDREAU. It is not true, but it is quite illuminating. Klein claims he signed me out and Vottis claims Loeb signed me. It seems I was quite a plum for that group.

Mr. SCHERER. You just pointed out that Loeb and Klein were husband and wife.

Mr. JANDREAU. Right. At least, they represented themselves to the people in the community as such at that time.

Mr. SCHERER. And one of them was the Communist Party organizer, and Mrs. Loeb, his wife, was the—

Mr. JANDREAU. That was the way they presented them at that time. Sal Vottis was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. Oh, yes. He admitted he was a member of the party.

He further says in his testimony:

Jandreau was not exposed to the rank and file of the Communist Party because he used to sort of squash things when things became too hot.

Is that statement of his true or false?

Mr. JANDREAU. Ridiculous. What he means by squash things—my job is to keep the workers in General Electric as happy as I know how, and I think the record speaks for itself.

Mr. SCHERER. I have no further questions, Mr. Moulder.

Mr. MOULDER. Your wife is a Catholic. Is that part of the statement true or false?

Mr. JANDREAU. My former wife is Catholic.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Jack Davis testified—I didn't hear all of his testimony—but this morning he testified that he attended probably most all of the so-called Communist Party meetings in different sections. As I recall his testimony, his testimony was that he had never seen you at any such meetings.

Mr. JANDREAU. He had never seen me at any Communist Party meetings or no one else.

Mr. MOULDER. That was his testimony along that line. However, he did say that he saw you at a dinner somewhere in Schenectady in honor of Mr. Klein, at some restaurant. Approximately 200 people were there, and he said in his opinion the majority of those who were there were not Communists, not members of the Communist Party. I wanted to ask you if you recall that occasion when there was a dinner given in honor of Mr. Klein.

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't recall the occasion, but I have been at many many dinners over the years, and it could have very likely been,

if there was a dinner given at that time. We accepted him for what he was worth. He contributed nothing especially in the union. Was it a going-away dinner? The record says he stole \$1,500, and that was the last we saw of him. We wouldn't have celebrated that one.

Mr. MOULDER. I didn't understand that the union was giving him a dinner. I don't think he testified as to who was sponsoring the dinner.

Mr. TAVENNER. He did not.

Mr. MOULDER. He said the dinner was given in his honor, and he was there under the name of Stone.

Mr. JANDREAU. Not to my recollection. That is all I can say.

Mr. MOULDER. That is all.

Mr. SCHERER. There was another part of Mr. Klein's testimony taken on Tuesday, which I think the witness should have a right to affirm or deny, since it is part of the record. Mr. Klein testified in response to a question by myself: "Would you enlarge upon that a little bit?" He said [reading]:

Mr. Jandreau is a Catholic, although I believe a nonpracticing one, and he had some doubt as to whether or not he could be a member of the Communist Party and a Catholic at the same time. I told him it was possible and that he could do both, and he joined the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. What unit did he join?

Mr. KLEIN. He became a member at large, not assigned to any unit of the open membership.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you know if he was issued a card?

Mr. KLEIN. He was issued a card or book.

Mr. SCHERER. Who issued that to him?

Mr. KLEIN. The section membership secretary.

Mr. SCHERER. Who was that?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember who was membership secretary at that particular time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What name was Mr. Jandreau recruited under, do you recall?

Mr. KLEIN. I don't remember at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And under what name did Mr. Jandreau know you, Mr. Klein?

Mr. KLEIN. He knew me as Mr. Klein and Joe Stone.

Is any part of that testimony true?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, it is not.

Mr. MOULDER. Are you a member of any church?

Mr. JANDREAU. No, I am not.

Mr. SCHERER. I have no further questions of the witness.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have no further questions.

Mr. SCHERER. The witness is excused.

Mr. JANDREAU. May I read a statement into the record? This thing is coming up where we are having an election going on at the present time, and this whole thing is carried on in the news and is going to have a big effect on the people I represent and myself.

Mr. SCHERER. Usually, Mr. Jandreau, as perhaps your counsel has told you, if anybody has a statement, he submits it to the committee. In view of the fact that you did not take the fifth amendment, and I have said here on a number of occasions that if a witness testifies, he would have a right to make a statement, you are permitted to read your statement.

Mr. JANDREAU (reading):

It is embarrassing to the movement presently in progress where we are attempting to throw off the yoke of those who have long since retarded the trades union movement in the electrical industry to be required to deny the uncorroborated and unsupported statement of the witness Klein.

As solemnly as I know how, I state under oath now before this committee that I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party.

I realize that this committee has set itself a task to perform. I also realize that there are innocent and loyal Americans who, like myself, must bear the odium of the accusation that has been made against me and which many people will believe without further proof. You may be sure that the most will be made of this by those who are opposing us in our endeavor to unify the workers in the electrical industry throughout the United States. The leaders of this opposition have received large annual sums of money from the locals comprising the international, for which the locals have received nothing in the past 5 years except the embarrassment of association. That they will fight to keep this money coming into their coffers with every trick known to those skilled in trickery, you may be sure.

What I am about to say concerning this charge made by Kline is said with the knowledge that you gentlemen who compose the subcommittee as lawyers know that the uncorroborated charge of someone who is unknown to you would be insufficient to support any charge against any accused in any court of law. It would be insufficient to support the finding of an indictment.

Who is Klein? What do you know about him? Is he sufficiently a reliable person to be believed? In testimony taken before Congressman Kersten in Schenectady on September 30, 1948, a witness said of Klein at pages 535-536: "This man Klein * * * who [was given] \$1,500 to open up a bookstore on Nott Terrace, called Workers Bookshop. * * * One day the bookshop disappeared and all the books were liquidated * * * and Joe Klein had disappeared from the area with the proceeds of the bookshop * * *."

Incidentally, this witness fixed his disappearance as best as the record can disclose as having taken place in the year 1937.

Is the testimony of such a person reliable? Or is a person to be trusted who testifies that his statement can be corroborated by a Communist Party member named Dorothy Loeb, but fails to mention that Mrs. Loeb was his own wife?

Speaking with all humbleness, may I say that for the last 17 years I have dedicated my life to the welfare of the workers of the General Electric Co. I can bring to you hundreds and perhaps thousands of American workingmen and women who will testify to my character. I do not overstate the fact when I say that doubtless a number of responsible officers in the General Electric Co. would testify to my character and my reputation for veracity and fair dealings even though we have sat all these years on the opposite side of the bargaining table. In addition to these there are a number of people in the community in which I live upon whose testimony you could put credence who would testify in the same manner.

While I know the nature of these hearings take on a certain pattern, I feel that this committee will wish to evaluate the credibility of the witnesses called before it. That I am permitted to make this statement before this committee, which would be my right before any judicial tribunal, is some proof upon which I base my belief as to the desire of this committee to obtain all available facts. I only hope that the testimony that has been offered against me here today will not hurt the cause of the General Electric worker here and throughout the United States.

Any hurt that I may personally sustain I have the courage to bear and if the men and women in the electrical industry are not hurt, then perhaps I am not paying too great a price.

Thank you very much.

Mr. MOULDER. I wish to add to the chairman's statement to commend what I observe to be your very straightforward manner in testifying before the committee. You certainly haven't been evasive.

Mr. JANDREAU. Thank you.

Mr. SCHERER. I do have a number of questions in view of the statement you just read. I had the courtesy shown me of having been given this statement in advance of your appearance. There was one thing about the statement that interested me. You say, in an effort to discredit the witness Klein:

In testimony taken before Congressman Kersten in Schenectady on September 30, 1948, a witness said of Klein—

Then, you go on to say what this witness said, viz, that this man was given \$1,500 for a bookshop et cetera and then he disappeared. I was interested why you didn't say in this public statement that you are issuing who this witness was.

Mr. JANDREAU. Well, I deleted that because there were names, but in the testimony in the record, the names are revealed, sir.

Mr. SCHERER. And I think we should point out who that witness was, who you used to discredit Klein. That was the witness that you, before the Labor Committee to which we have just referred said:

So far as I am concerned, Vottis is nothing but a degraded rat around this community.

Now, the man whom you failed to mention in your statement, the witness who gave this testimony about Klein, you call a rat, and you said all through your testimony this morning when he testified with respect to you that he was lying.

Mr. JANDREAU. Yes.

Mr. SCHERER. And now, you use that same man's testimony to discredit Klein, and you failed to mention his name in this public statement. I think you might have been fair to the press and all of us in saying who that witness was. It was only quite by accident that my curiosity was aroused to find out who that witness was.

Mr. JANDREAU. I didn't mention the names because there were more than one name. As a matter of fact, I did testify before Kersten that in my opinion Vottis was a rat, but also said he was an unmitigated liar in that testimony.

Mr. SCHERER. You are using this man who you call an unmitigated liar to discredit Klein.

Mr. JANDREAU. I am quoting what he said,

Mr. SCHERER. In this instance, Do you think he was telling the truth?

Mr. JANDREAU. I don't know whether he was telling the truth, but it was a claim made by Mr. Vottis before the Un-American Activities Committee, and also before the Kersten committee, and it was generally known, if I recall—Klein's disappearance at the time was generally known in this community that the bookshop went out of business all of a sudden, and Klein was missing all of a sudden.

Mr. SCHERER. I have no comments with reference to the substance of your testimony, but you have been courteous. It is obvious that somebody has perjured himself, but it is not up to us to determine that.

I do want to thank you for your courtesy and your attitude before this committee. It was quite different from some of the others.

Mr. JANDREAU. Thank you.

Mr. SCHERER. You are excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused.)

Mr. SCHERER. Counsel has a statement to make at this time.

Mr. TAVENNER. There are some witnesses present who have been subpoenaed here. Will you call everyone from the outside please.

Mr. SCHERER. Those that are under subpoena.

Mr. TAVENNER. There are present in the courtroom persons whose names have been mentioned during the course of the testimony. Some of them have been subpoenaed, some of them have not. The committee wants to give the opportunity to all who are here who have been men-

tioned in any way adversely during the course of this testimony, the opportunity to take the witness stand and deny or explain any matter that could adversely reflect upon them. Due to the shortness of time, the committee has just decided to take the same action with regard to witnesses who have been subpoenaed and who have not yet had an opportunity to be heard. In other words, those witnesses who are here may appear. The committee has just decided because of the shortness of time, it is not going to call them unless they desire to be heard. The committee will adjourn now in order to give you an opportunity either to tell me or a staff member whether you desire to testify.

Mr. SCHERER. That will cover it. We will recess for 15 minutes. (Whereupon the hearing recessed at 12:40 p. m.)

AFTER RECESS

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Counsel, are there any other people in the hearing room who have indicated they desire to testify?

Mr. TAVENNER. They have not.

Mr. SCHERER. All of the witnesses who have been subpoenaed and have not been heard have not been released from their subpoenas in have they?

Mr. TAVENNER. They have not been.

Mr. SCHERER. In view of the statement made by counsel just a few minutes ago, this will conclude our hearings here in Albany. It is to be regretted, of course, that the chairman of the subcommittee, Bernard Kearney, has been taken ill. He is in the hospital. It is not serious. He will be there 3 or 4 days. In his absence I want to thank those who so ably assisted in this hearing, first, the police and security agencies in this area, particularly the United States marshal's office which did such a splendid job, as they did last year; building superintendent and the employees of the building, who assisted us in the 3 days we have been here; and, of course, we want to express our deep appreciation to the Honorable F. T. Foley, the United States judge of this district, for permitting this committee to use the courtroom.

We appreciate the courtesies shown us by the press of the area, the radio, and the television stations. I have read the accounts of the hearing in the press, and I want to say they were most accurate and fair accounts of the proceedings.

The hearing is adjourned and the witnesses are discharged from their subpoenas.

(Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 1:05 p. m.)

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